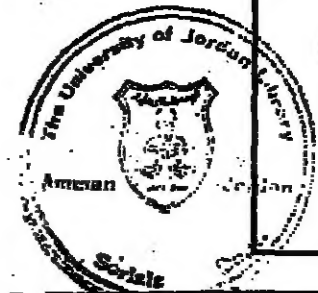


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THE JERUSALEM POST

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**Luck of the
draw deserts
Israel**
 Sport
 Page 7



Demjanjuk trial Poles say 'false witnesses' sought

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent
 BONN. — Supporters in the U.S. of John Demjanjuk, who is awaiting trial in Israel as a suspected Nazi war criminal, have been trying for years to find "false witnesses" in Poland who would help "prove" that Demjanjuk is not "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka death camp, Polish sources claim.

Three emissaries from the U.S. and their Polish assistants have been involved in this effort and have already succeeded in obtaining a description of "Ivan the Terrible" in which "witnesses" knowingly gave wrong descriptions of Ivan's appearance.

These details were recently made available in Warsaw to *The Jerusalem Post* by Jack Wilczur, chief specialist at the Central Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland and a historian of the Nazi occupation of Poland.

According to Wilczur, a U.S. citizen of Croatian origin, Jerome Brenner, visited Poland in 1984 and received from a Polish assistant, Tadeusz Bednarczyk, a false description of "Ivan the Terrible."

Brenner is the president of an East European emigre organization in Cleveland known as the St. Raphael Verein, which presents itself as defending Slavs from Jews.

Another emissary from the U.S. is a man of Polish origin whom Wilczur identified only as Wladaw Z. This man visited Poland a number of times in Demjanjuk-related missions.

The third emissary, James McDonald, visited Poland at the end of September this year. He visited the village of Wolka Okraglik near Treblinka. Residents reported to the authorities McDonald's visits, saying that he told them exactly what evidence was sought from them.

The Polish "witnesses" were promised trips to the U.S. and financial rewards which would be generous by Polish standards. Such promises had been made in the past, Wilczur said, and the Central Commission, which is part of the Polish



"It's wonderful to be here. A dream has been fulfilled," Princess Juliana of the Netherlands said on her arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday with her husband Prince Bernhard (left). The former queen and her husband were welcomed by Moshe Rivlin (right), head of the Jewish National Fund, which is hosting their six-day visit. At a dinner in Jerusalem's honour last night, Rivlin said that Holland had always been an "example to the JNF of how to create land." The head of Dutch JNF, Jack Van Dam, spoke of the House of Orange's "long history of benevolence and respect towards the Jews." See Page 4.
 (Yossi Zamir)

Gorbachev: U.S. cannot dictate Soviet policy

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in a resolute 65-minute address yesterday, warned the U.S. against trying to undermine Kremlin leadership and said Washington would never succeed in dictating policy to Moscow.

He made clear he remains resolutely opposed to U.S. development of space weapons under the proposed Strategic Defence Initiative or "Star Wars."

"After Reykjavik, it is clearer than ever for everyone that SDI is the symbol of obstruction to the cause of peace, the epitome of military schemes, of the unwillingness to remove the nuclear menace looming over mankind. There can be no other interpretation," Gorbachev said.

U.S. President Reagan was in an upbeat mood yesterday when he said the summit with Gorbachev may have set the stage for "a major advance in U.S.-Soviet relationships."

He said negotiators for the two sides would work in Geneva to

Herzog gives bickering parties time to reach rotation accord

By ROY ISACOWITZ
 and SARAH HONIG
 Jerusalem Post Reporters
 TEL AVIV. — President Herzog will not intervene in the coalition dispute between the Labour Alignment and the Likud, despite Likud calls that he press outgoing Prime Minister Peres to honour the coalition agreement, sources close to the president said last night.

However, the sources stressed that the president would not wait indefinitely while the parties bicker. If the two parties do not manage to agree on the transfer of power "within a reasonable time," he will take steps to "complete the constitutional process," they said.

Herzog met yesterday with separate Labour and Likud delegations and granted them a further period of time to reach agreement on the establishment of a new government under Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir.

The latest crisis erupted yesterday, after Peres and the Labour cabinet ministers declared void an agreement-in-principle between Peres and Shamir for the inclusion in the government of former finance minister Yitzhak Moda'i as minister without portfolio. Peres had wanted Moda'i out of the government, because of Moda'i's personal attacks on Peres earlier this year.

The crisis led to the postponement

of the Knesset debate on the new government and the swearing in of Shamir and his ministers, which had been scheduled for today.

Yesterday's round of meetings and consultations, including a meeting between Peres and Shamir, failed to bring the two sides any closer. No Peres-Shamir meeting has been scheduled for today, and it is doubtful whether the Knesset will be convened today to vote confidence in the new government.

Peres's bureau last night called on the Likud to agree to the immediate establishment of a 23-person government headed by Shamir, but excluding Moda'i. The outstanding problems between the two parties should be resolved after the establishment of the government, Peres's spokesman said.

Peres and the Labour ministers rejected the compromise agreement on Moda'i after Shamir, in a telephone conversation with Peres early yesterday morning, rejected Peres's demand that cabinet secretary Yossi Beilin be appointed ambassador to the U.S.

Sources close to Shamir said last night that what is holding up the rotation is Peres's insistence on having a personal antenna in Washington. This, rather than any personal debt to Beilin, is what has motivated Peres to push his candidacy for the ambassadorship, they said.

At some stages in the rotation

negotiations, the sources stressed, Peres wanted the post for his adviser Nimrod Novick. Peres's real aim as foreign-minister designate is thus to find a way to circumvent the people Shamir installs in the Washington embassy, they said.

Beilin's "ultra-dovish" views also disturb the Likud, which would not like to have him as Israel's spokesman in Washington. The sources also noted that the ambassadorship was not mentioned in the coalition agreement.

Most of the Labour ministers were inclined to accept the Moda'i compromise, one of the ministers said, but Peres was incensed by Shamir's refusal to give an inch. The rejection of Beilin led to the re-opening of a batch of demands and counter-demands.

The major sticking points between the parties are:

- The future of Moda'i;
- Shamir's rejection of at least three of Peres's candidates for the Washington post, among them Beilin;
- Shamir's intention of appointing minister Moshe Arens to deal with Soviet Jewry and deputy minister

Roni Milo to deal with world Jewish affairs;

- Labour's demand that Peres have the right, as vice prime minister, to put issues on the cabinet agenda;
- the future of minister Ezer Weizman, who until now has been in charge of Israeli Arab affairs in the Prime Minister's Office; and
- Labour's demand for a mini-rotation after Shamir's 25 months in office.

Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that Labour is primarily concerned about the Likud's obduracy and its failure to act in a spirit of true partnership.

According to Labour sources, Shamir twice reneged on his agreement to allow Weizman to continue in his present function. Shamir also telephoned Beilin last week to deny that he had rejected Beilin as a candidate for the Washington post, the sources said.

Peres is to meet with the Labour ministers this morning to discuss the crisis. Afterwards he will address the Labour Knesset caucus.

Also active will be MK Avraham Shapira of Agudat Yisrael, who yesterday attempted to intercede in the crisis as an unofficial mediator. Shapira himself denied that he was attempting to mediate, saying that he was simply "learning the material."

(Continued on Page 9)

**The mood at
Beit Hanassi
Page 2**

Labour 'flexing its muscles for a day or two'

By DVORAH GETZLER
 Post Knesset Reporter
 Labour flexed its muscles yesterday, holding up the scheduled date of rotation. But, more importantly, Labour was trying belatedly to warn the Likud that Labour was entering the second stretch of the national unity government from a position of at least equal strength.

Party secretary-general Uzi Baram, speaking to the press in Jerusalem, said: "We're in the thick of a crisis." But he was equally quick to say that Labour had no intention of reneging on its commitment to rotation, and hoped the party would join with the Likud within "24 to 48 hours" in voting confidence in Yitzhak Shamir as premier.

Labour, he said, was united in its

stand. The Likud, he indicated, spoke with several voices. Shamir was not so much the party leader as the leader of a faction in the Likud, and not even the majority faction.

But for all this posturing it is really Labour that has been forced onto the defensive. It was Labour that called the press conference to explain the delay in rotation, and not the Likud.

And, as Baram was at pains to explain, Labour feels the Likud is showing signs of "bad faith". To outside observers, however, it may appear that the Likud has outmaneuvered Labour on the terms of the second stage of this peculiarly Israeli national "unity" government.

The Likud, Baram said, was using the tight timetable of rotation to squeeze Labour into a corner.

Unless the Likud showed some evidence of give in the give and take of negotiation between the senior partners to government, Baram warned, he would, by the end of this week, call the party's ruling bodies into session to consider future action. But in private, senior party sources indicated that this was little more than muscle-flexing for a day or two.

Baram outlined the sticking points: The Likud, he said, was not out to set up a copy of the unity government's first round. It wants its own men in control of policy towards Israel's Arabs, Soviet Jewry, Diaspora affairs, and settlement.

Moshe Arens would take responsibility for Israeli Arabs and Soviet Jewish affairs; Ronni Milo would

take Diaspora affairs, and Morasha's Yosef Shapira, settlement.

Baram was ready to concede that Ezer Weizman, who has overseen Arab affairs from a seat in Prime Minister Peres's office, was a special case, and that Shamir should not necessarily have Weizman foisted on him. But by the same token, Labour should not be expected to swallow all the Likud's nominations for other, equally sensitive posts.

In Labour's view, Defence Minister Rabin must continue to have overall responsibility for settlement.

Baram also criticized the Likud's opposition to appointing cabinet secretary and Peres aide Yossi Beilin as ambassador in Washington.

(Continued on Page 9)

Shin Bet men 'would do it again'

By MENACHEM SHALEV
 The three top Shin Bet executives, who were pardoned for their part in the Bus No. 300 cover-up, told a forum last week that if called upon, they would "do it all over again."

Concern was expressed at the effect that the ongoing Shin Bet affair would continue to have on the service in the future. An authoritative source maintained that the cover-up contradicted long-standing norms in the service.

The three pardoned executives, however, defended their actions and said that if the circumstances would justify it, they would once again take part in a similar cover-up.

The three are an executive dubbed "G" who sat on the Zorea inquiry commission and who has reportedly been promoted; the former head of the Shin Bet legal department; and "Y" a pardoned top-rank executive.

In a statement issued last night, MKs Yossi Sarid and Shimon Peres (Citizens Rights Movement) called on the new Shin Bet chief to dismiss the three executives. Sarid and Aloni said that the three's continued service was "undermining the ethics and corrupting the heritage" of the Shin Bet.



Marion Wiesel kisses her husband Elie as he receives word from Oslo that he has won the Nobel Peace Prize.
 (Router telephoto)

Elie Wiesel wins Nobel Peace Prize

By WALTER RUBY
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent
 and agencies
 NEW YORK. — Elie Wiesel, the concentration-camp survivor and author who learned yesterday morning that he had been awarded the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize, told a crowded press conference here that he hopes to arrange a meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev when he visits Moscow next week to appeal for the liberation of Andrei Sakharov and for a number of leading refuseniks.

After listing the names of Vladimir Slepak, Yosef Begun, Victor Brailovsky, Zachar Zushain, and Ida Nudel, Wiesel said passionately: "If Mr. Gorbachev is listening, the greatest gift (he) can give us today or tomorrow is to let these people come out and live freely with their families and their people."

Wiesel is to travel to Moscow on October 21 for one week on behalf of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Commission, which he chairs to help organize the participation of Soviet citizens in a conference next year on non-Jewish victims of Nazism. While in Moscow, he is widely expected to meet with leading refuseniks.

The Norwegian Nobel committee's citation naming Wiesel winner of the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize said: "It is the committee's opinion that Elie Wiesel has emerged as one of the most important spiritual leaders and guides in an age when violence, repression and racism continue to characterize the world."

"Wiesel is a messenger to mankind. His message is one of peace, atonement and human dignity. His belief that the forces fighting evil in the world can be victorious is a hard-won belief. His message is based on his own personal experience of total humiliation and of the utter contempt for humanity shown in Hitler's death camps. The message is in the form of a testimony. Repeated and deepened through the works of a great author."

"Wiesel's commitment, which originated in the sufferings of the Jewish people, has widened to embrace all repressed peoples and races."

Tablet find linked to Patriarchs

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
 Jerusalem Post Reporter
 HEBRON. — A clay tablet with cuneiform writing dating from the 16th century B.C.E., an era close to the Patriarchal period, has been uncovered in the city where the Patriarchs are buried, Hebron.

Prof. Binyamin Mazar, the doyen of Israeli archaeologists, suggested in an interview yesterday that it was more than coincidental that the rare find should have been made precisely in the city connected with the Patriarchs. He did not elaborate.

The tablet lists animals sacrificed in a local Canaanite temple.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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COPENHAGEN	9	8	13	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	8	13	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	11	17	Cloudy
HELSINKI	5	4	10	Cloudy
HONG KONG	23	22	27	Clear
LONDON	12	11	17	Cloudy
MADRID	14	13	19	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	9	14	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	9	14	Cloudy
OSLO	7	6	11	Cloudy
PARIS	12	11	17	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	14	13	19	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10	9	14	Cloudy
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Golan	46	14-23	26
Nahariya	37	20-30	30
Safed	42	13-21	21
Haifa Port	47	20-26	26
Tel Aviv	58	18-28	28
Nazareth	54	17-24	24
Alula	52	17-24	24
Shimon	62	16-23	23
Tel Aviv	54	19-26	26
B-4 Airport	56	17-25	25
Jericho	47	18-31	31
Cairo	64	18-27	27
Beersheva	47	13-27	29
Eilat	26	19-32	33

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Herzog yesterday sent a cable to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, congratulating him on his recent election to a second term.

The Haifa Rotary Club will hold a business meeting in the Nof Hotel at 1 p.m. today.

Two SLA soldiers wounded by bomb

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
ROSH HANIKRA. — Two South Lebanese Army soldiers were wounded in a roadside bomb explosion northwest of Hasbaya in the eastern sector of the South Lebanon security zone yesterday. IDF sources reported.

They were on a routine patrol of the area when their vehicle triggered the bomb, apparently an old device that had been planted some time ago, the sources said.

Polish diplomat due

The head of the Polish interest section in Tel Aviv, Stefan Kwiatkowski, was due to arrive in Israel last night to take up his post.

The interest section has already started operating, as has the Israeli interest section in Warsaw.

Warsaw preferred to start operating the low-level diplomatic representation without the fanfare of a formal announcement.

LATE BASEBALL

NEW YORK (Reuters). — The New York Mets defeated the Houston Astros 2-1 in 12 innings last night to win the fifth game of the best-of-seven National League championship series. The Mets lead the series 3-2. The next game is tonight in Houston.

'Defence establishment has too much of a say'

Policy-making process lopsided

Kimche charges as he quits FM

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Outgoing Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche used the opportunity of his leaving to lambast Israel's policy-making process and to urge an increase in the ministry's contribution to it.

Speaking on the Foreign Ministry lawn to hundreds of staffers, after being lauded by Assistant Director-General Hanan Bar-On and by a representative of the works committee, Kimche argued that the defence establishment had far too great a say in policy-making and the Foreign Ministry far too little.

Kimche cited the decision to bomb the Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981 and to invade Lebanon in 1982 as two prominent examples of the political echelon's ignoring of the Foreign Ministry in reaching major decisions to Israel's detriment.

Kimche said that "no one" at the ministry had known of the bombing



David Kimche (Ackerman)

of the reactor beforehand. "We learned of it only one minute after" and therefore it took the ministry "two-to-three" days to put its information act together to "sell" the

strike abroad. For those two-three days, the Foreign Ministry "was not on the map," he said.

Similarly, the Foreign Ministry took no part in the planning stages of the Lebanon war, and did not provide input either in terms of policy questions or in terms of information. In general, the whole information side was not taken into account in the planning.

Kimche said that the present situation was a result of the legacy of policy-making during Israel's formative years, when the main challenge was of wars and survival. "Maybe then, too, it was wrong that policy was determined by the defence establishment and the Foreign Ministry was ignored. But today it is that much more wrong, when Israel's struggle is for peace, not war, with the Arab states. The Foreign Ministry should be the leading (policy-making body), not anyone else. Israel's struggle is now political, in the main, not military," he said.

Kimche, who for 27 years worked

in the defence establishment, before moving to the ministry in 1980, when the new foreign minister Yitzhak Shamir brought him in as director-general, said that since the advent of peace between Israel and Egypt in 1977-79 there has been no justification for the defence establishment's primacy in major policy-making and every reason for the Foreign Ministry to take on this major role.

In a statement issued yesterday by the Citizens Rights Movement, MK Shulamit Aloni protested against "the musical chairs" that was accompanying the rotation in the premiership, and especially criticized the replacement of Kimche by Avraham Tsur.

"The manner in which Kimche was replaced constitutes an emasculation of the public service. It constitutes a proof that capable men will never be able to make it to senior positions without the patronage of either Shimon Peres or Yitzhak Shamir."

Herzog peeved by delay in forming government

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter
President Herzog, who could justifiably claim to be the "father of the national unity government" established 25 months ago, was peeved yesterday by delays in establishing the second edition of that government.

This time Herzog was more aloof when Alignment MKs arrived at Beit Hanassi for informal consultations. He did not tell the MKs, headed by Labour Party Secretary-General Uzi Baram, what to do. But his insistence that they come, even though they had asked for a postponement, clearly showed his impatience at yesterday's hold-up.

In August, 1984, both major parties were sceptical when Herzog publicly and privately pushed for the formation of the broadly based government, saying that the country's security and economic problems demanded it. Some politicians said then that they were "merely going through the motions to placate the

president" by attending the unity talks.

Herzog held long informal talks with party leaders and pressed for the unity government before and during the statutory consultations held later.

When Prime Minister Peres handed Herzog his letter of resignation last week, he went out of his way to note Herzog's important part in the formation of the unity government.

Sources in Beit Hanassi believe that the two sides will eventually reach a compromise. Although Herzog would like to see the end of the squabbling, he officially is not in any rush.

The law does not state how long the president must consult party representatives. But once he asks an MK to try to form a government, that person has three days to say if he agrees to try. Then he has 21 days to attempt this, and can receive another 21 days if he doesn't succeed.

TABLET

(Continued from Page One)

Although cuneiform tablets from this period are common in Mesopotamia, where cuneiform writing (and the Patriarcha) originated, and even Syria, only two have ever been found in Israel before — at Hazor some two decades ago. Unlike Hazor, which was a major city in antiquity, ancient Hebron had been considered a backwater.

The tablet was found a month ago by archaeologist Avi Ofer of Tel Aviv University in the third season of excavations he is conducting at Tel Hebron, more commonly known by its Arabic name, Tel Rumeida. Part of the tel is covered by Arab housing and part by trailers of Jewish settlers.

The tablet contains a list of animals, including rams and lambs, sacrificed in a temple as yet uncovered. Part of the text, according to the tablet, was set aside for the king.

The dig is being conducted on behalf of Tel Aviv University and the Israel Exploration Society.

GORBACHEV

(Continued from Page One)

"build on our progress." In a short speech to U.S. arms experts gathered at the White House, Reagan defended his decision not to accept restrictions on "Star Wars" that the Soviet leader sought in exchange for deep cuts in nuclear missiles.

"Mr. Gorbachev and I got awfully close to historic agreements" to reduce nuclear missiles, the president said. (Reagan's address, page 3)

Gorbachev, seemingly more collected than at his news conference immediately after the Iceland summit broke up without agreement on Sunday, reiterated yesterday that the meeting was useful.

But he made no predictions in his speech about when he would meet U.S. President Reagan again.

He described his efforts at Reykjavik, saying he tried to convince Reagan to agree to "major measures" which, if they had been accepted, would have ushered in a new epoch in the history of humanity, a nuclear-free epoch.

Firebomb hits bus

An Egged bus burned up after it was hit late last night by a firebomb thrown when it passed the refugee camp near Tulkarm. The passengers escaped without injury.

More visits to Haifa expected

Sixth Fleet, Israel Navy to hold joint exercises

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet will hold joint exercises with the Israel Navy during the coming month. Vice Admiral Kendal Moranville, commander of the fleet, said here yesterday.

The exercises will include anti-submarine operations and maneuvers of the Sixth Fleet with small surface ships and helicopters, he disclosed.

Moranville said the fleet's visit to Haifa, including the aircraft-carrier USS John F. Kennedy, two cruisers and a supply ship, had been postponed several times because the ships had been "very occupied in the Gulf of Sidra and north of Libya."

He said the aircraft-carrier would not be taking part in the joint exercise.

Moranville, who arrived on board the fleet's flagship, the guided-missile cruiser USS Belknap, said that they "want to keep open" their option for repairs in the Israeli Shipyard. He predicted that in the next few months there would be many

more fleet visits to Haifa than there had been this year.

The fleet is "keeping a watch" on possible terror activities emanating from Libya. But Moranville believed that since the American raid on Libya earlier this year, terrorism sponsored by Libya had decreased.

He had not noticed any increased Soviet naval activities in the Mediterranean, he said.

Regarding the fleet's recent search for the Israeli submarine Dakar, which disappeared on its maiden voyage from England to Haifa 19 years ago, Moranville said that an aircraft equipped to detect magnetic field changes on the sea bottom had located some "interesting targets." But subsequent investigations by submerged site-scanning sonar had failed to locate the Dakar.

Port visits to Haifa are "top of the list" in popularity with the Sixth Fleet, Moranville said. The sailors like Israel for its friendliness and historical significance. "We like to come here but we can't always do so," he said.

The Sixth Fleet held joint exercises with Egypt last month.

POLES SAY

(Continued from Page One)
judicial system, has knowledge that McDonald too made use of this technique.

One of the "witnesses" was phoned by Demjanjuk's lawyer Mark O'Connor in March this year, to inform him of a rumour that Israel would release Demjanjuk.

The commission, which is assisting Israel in the Demjanjuk case, has informed Israel about contacts, and about bona fide Polish witnesses — a doctor and a farmer — who had

identified Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible."

Wilczur may be appointed as the Polish observer at Demjanjuk's trial. During World War II, as a member of the Polish underground, he carried out death sentences against 16 Poles who betrayed Jews to Nazis. He added that his mother, Regina Chrystowska-Potocka, had been murdered by the Germans for helping Jews in May 1942. His father Henryk and his brothers Julian and Jozef were murdered by Germans and Ukrainian nationalists in 1942.



A mourner pays a visit to the military cemetery on Mt. Herzl yesterday on the 13th anniversary of the Yom Kippur War. Premier Peres and IDF representatives attended a ceremony commemorating the fallen at the cemetery yesterday. (Gustavo Feinblatt/Media Images)

Two armed robberies net \$310,000 in diamonds

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — Unpolished diamonds worth \$310,000 were stolen yesterday in two armed robberies at diamond-polishing plants in Ramat Gan and Tel Aviv.

This brings to 13 the number of diamond heists in the Dan region during the past year. The thefts total an estimated \$5 million.

Most of the robberies have involved unpolished diamonds, which are difficult to identify, and some plants have been robbed more than once.

On arriving at the Ramat Gan workshop on 15 Rehov Tuval at 5:20 a.m. yesterday, supervisor David

Ben-Nanni was seized by two masked men. One was armed with a long knife.

The robbers forced Ben-Nanni to admit them into the plant and to open the safe. They then tied him to a chair, taped his mouth, and after locking the door made off with some \$60,000 worth of unpolished diamonds.

An employee who arrived later called the police.

In a second armed robbery last night, \$250,000 worth of unpolished diamonds were stolen from the Hill diamond-polishing plant on 9 Rehov Schocken in Tel Aviv.

No suspects have yet been arrested in any of the 13 robberies.

Settlers tested Israel's right to rule its citizens — Barak

Jerusalem Post Reporter
O/C Central Command Aluf Ehud Barak yesterday declared that the Yom Kippur disturbances between Gush Emunim settlers and soldiers around Joseph's tomb in Nablus "tested not the right to pray at the tomb, but the Israeli government's right to exercise authority over its citizens."

Speaking on Israel Television's Mabat news programme and on Israel Radio, Barak said that settlers engaged in fistfights with some 100 soldiers who barred their entry to the site, and kicked and bit soldiers as well.

Barak said that the soldiers "used reasonable force" in preventing settlers from entering the tomb area.

The settlers finally agreed to spend Yom Kippur camped just outside the tomb area, which had been closed to prayers on orders from Defence Minister Rabin.

The settlers yesterday sent a letter to Rabin denouncing his refusal to grant them permission to pray at the area on Yom Kippur — an order which Rabin issued following a Rosh Hashana confrontation between authorities and settlers who had wanted to sleep at the site.

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein issued a statement yesterday calling on Rabin not to yield to pressure from the settlers "who take the law into their own hands," and said violators of the law should be brought to trial.

Border Policeman found unconscious

LOD (Item). — A Border Policeman was found unconscious yesterday evening after apparently having been assaulted in the Lod market. Meir Sitbon, 20, was taken to

Assaf Harofeh Hospital. When he recovered consciousness, he claimed that he had been set upon by six Arabs who had hit him with sticks and kicked him after he fell.

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The members and the board of the
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Reagan underscores importance of SDI

U.S. upbeat on arms-control talks

WASHINGTON. — Top Reagan administration officials yesterday expressed optimism that the Soviet-American arms control process "will start again" and that the two sides would soon be back at the bargaining table.

White House Chief of Staff Donald Reagan said that the impetus could come as soon as next month in Vienna, where Secretary of State George Shultz was "certain" to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at an international conference.

"The process will start again after the (Iceland) propaganda blast," he added.

Both Reagan and Shultz, interviewed on NBC television, followed up on President Reagan's assessment that an arms control breakthrough was still within reach, despite the collapse of the Reykjavik summit over his "Star Wars" Strategic Defence Initiative.

Shultz said he felt a "tremendous amount" had been accomplished at Reykjavik, much more than he thought possible, "citing the outline accord for a 50 per cent cut in strategic arms, deep cuts in intermediate range missiles and limits on nuclear testing."

Reagan also believed a "way will be worked out" for an arms control pact

with Moscow, noting the resumption today of arms negotiations in Geneva.

It is there that Washington's negotiators hope to "pocket those various pieces" that the Soviets agreed to in Iceland, said National Security Adviser John Poindexter.

American officials voiced confidence that Moscow would find it difficult to retract its concessions and they could be built on to achieve agreements on medium and long-range nuclear weapons.

In his address to the nation Monday, President Reagan said he was "ready to pick up where we left off" but vowed again not to agree to slow development of his space defence system.

Reagan said that even while the Soviets are demanding a halt to U.S. anti-missile research as part of an arms-control package, they are working hard on their own defences against nuclear missiles.

Reagan said the failure of the summit to produce an arms control treaty was due chiefly to Soviet insistence that the U.S. "Star Wars" programme be halted.

But Reagan, speaking from the White House, said he refused the Soviet demand, and restated his belief that SDI is "the key to a world without nuclear weapons."

"The Soviets understand this," he said. "They have devoted far more resources, for a lot longer time than we, to their own SDI. The world's only operational missile defence today surrounds Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union."

Reagan's reference was to a huge system built by the Soviets under the terms of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty. That pact limits the missile defences permitted each superpower, although it does allow ABM systems to protect each national capital.

But the Soviets are also building a large-scale radar at Krasnoyarsk in central Siberia, and Reagan repeated his belief that the radar violates the ABM pact.

"For some years now, we have been aware that the Soviets may be developing a nationwide defence," he said.

"They have installed a large modern radar at Krasnoyarsk which we believe is a critical part of a radar system designed to provide radar guidance for anti-ballistic missiles protecting the entire nation. This is a violation of the ABM treaty."

The Soviets argue that the radar system is intended to track objects in deep space and thus does not violate the pact.

Reagan said he lived up to his vow to bring up at his meetings with Gorbachev the issue of human rights in the Soviet Union.

In his post-summit report to the nation, Reagan said: "I made it plain that the United States would not seek to exploit improvement in these matters for purposes of propaganda. But I also made it plain, once again, that an improvement of the human condition within the Soviet Union is indispensable for an improvement in bilateral relations with the United States."

"For a government that will break faith with its own people cannot be trusted to keep faith with foreign powers. So, I told Mr. Gorbachev — again in Reykjavik as I had in Geneva — we Americans place far less weight upon the words that are spoken at meetings such as these, than upon the deeds that follow."

Shultz told reporters after the summit broke up on Sunday that the U.S. had submitted material to the Soviets that detailed U.S. complaints about Jewish emigration and the number of people who have indicated a desire to leave the Soviet Union, among other matters.

Shultz said only that the Soviets "accepted" the material. He did not characterize their response, if any. (AFP, AP)

Iran says countdown started for 'final blow'

NICOSIA (AP). — The speaker of Iran's parliament, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, declared yesterday that the countdown for Iran's long-heralded "final blow" offensive against Iraq has begun as fighting in the Gulf war escalated sharply.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, reported that Iranian forces seized a strategic hill in the central sector in a pre-dawn assault yesterday and beat off four Iraqi counter-attacks. Iraq claimed its troops recaptured the hill.

There was no way of verifying either side's claims. The two sides rarely allow correspondents or other observers to visit the battlefield.

Both sides launched air raids as Rafsanjani, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's representative on Iran's Supreme Defence Council, declared

the impending offensive "will cost our enemies dearly."

He gave no indication about when the offensive would be launched, but the Iranians have concentrated an estimated 650,000 troops along the 1,180 km. front, mainly in the southern and central sectors.

Military observers have said the push was likely to be launched soon before the winter rains start. Iran has been launching limited assaults all along the front for weeks in an apparent bid to seize strategic positions and keep Iraqi defences off balance in advance of the big push.

Iraq was also reported to have launched a large-scale air and land attack against rebel Kurdish strongholds in northern Iraq following attacks by Iranian commandos and pro-Iranian Kurdish guerrillas on Iraq's oil heartland.

Israel's nuclear arms on UN agenda

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — The office of the UN General Assembly Monday night proposed adding Israeli nuclear arms and emergency aid for El Salvador to the assembly's agenda.

Arab countries requested the first addition after a British newspaper published alleged revelations about

Israel's nuclear capability as told by a former technician at the Dimona nuclear research centre.

All five Central American countries requested the second addition in the wake of two earthquakes which hit the Salvadoran capital on Friday.

'Soviets working hard to unite PLO factions'

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The Soviet Union is working hard to unite the PLO's warring factions, seeking to keep Yasser Arafat as a largely powerless chairman with Naif Hawatmeh or George Habash in the key position of secretary-general.

According to intelligence sources here, the Soviets are seeking a place at a Middle East peace conference table, and believe that there is no sense in such a conference without a united PLO.

They have, therefore, taken over the Americans' previous role as potential conciliators for the PLO.

Vladimir Polyakov, director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East and North Africa Department, has been given this task, according to the sources, and meetings with the PLO have been held recently in Moscow, Prague, Bucharest, Helsinki and Algeria. Polyakov is well aware that the strong, Syrian-backed anti-Arafat factions will never take part in a reunited PLO still headed by Arafat.

Yet Arafat, as the world's best known Palestinian, is the source of much of the PLO's international standing. He is also said to have personal control of hundreds of millions of PLO dollars.

Polyakov therefore has been pushing a compromise: keeping Arafat as a figurehead chairman while promoting Hawatmeh or Popular Front leader Habash to secretary-general. Hawatmeh, head of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has always been close to Moscow.

During the talks in Prague, Arafat's envoy Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) is reported to have agreed to the idea of a grand PLO reconciliation in Algiers by the year's end. Arafat has held talks in Algiers with Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsev, and Abu Jihad has also met with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Americans are said to be viewing these Russian initiatives with considerable scepticism. They doubt whether the PLO can be united and whether Arafat could be persuaded to give up power to his rivals without a fight.

In any case, the U.S. and Israel would never sit down to talks with a PLO led by Habash or Hawatmeh.

Thus, the intelligence sources conclude, America regards the Polyakov efforts as hopeless, believing that they are likely to create more problems for the Kremlin than they will solve.

8,000 Soviet troops leaving Afghanistan

KABUL. — The 8,000 troops that the Soviet Union is pulling out of Afghanistan will be returning to their base in Turkmenia, central Asia, Soviet General Mikhail Sotskov told a press conference here yesterday.

Sotskov, introduced as a "representative of the Soviet army general staff in Afghanistan," said the operation, which begins today, was being carried out in "good faith."

He rejected U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger's claim that the withdrawal of the six regiments merely masked a troop rotation.

An Afghan guerrilla leader also denounced the withdrawal as a trick

to distract world opinion. Sibghatullah Mujaddidi, chairman of the main guerrilla alliance fighting the Soviet-backed government in Kabul, called the pull-out "another trick to deceive the world and divert attention from the actual problem."

He told reporters the rebels would continue their seven-year struggle for self-determination for Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, western diplomats reported that Soviet and Afghan troops, backed by aircraft and artillery, have launched a major drive against Moslem guerrillas in the hills north of Kabul.

Heavy fighting raged all last week in the mountainous Shomali area west of the main road north out of Kabul, between the towns of Shakardarra and Isafel, they said.

The diplomats said casualties on both sides and among civilians were apparently heavy. On one day the bodies of 35 Afghan soldiers were brought to a Kabul hospital, they said.

Last week the official Radio Kabul said that 500 rebels had surrendered in Shakardarra and pledged themselves in a ceremony to support the Soviet-backed government.

The Kabul administration, which is aided by an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops, has recently reported many groups of guerrillas coming over to the government in different parts of the country and refugees

returning disillusioned from abroad.

According to a Kabul based diplomat, Moscow may indeed be cutting down on its troops in Afghanistan, because the Soviet army had changed its tactics since intervening in 1979. Nowadays the army is less static and more mobile, using such means as helicopters, he said.

Asked about Soviet troop losses in Afghanistan since the intervention, Sotskov did not reply. When asked a second time, however, he replied: "the question has already been put."

He said that the role of the six regiments — an armoured regiment, two motorized units, and three anti-aircraft units — will be filled by "the Afghan army and in part by the Interior Ministry."

The Afghan forces, he said, "are now capable of conducting military operations." (AFP, AP, Reuters)

'Police tried to confuse Hindawi'

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Nezar Hindawi's defence charged yesterday that the British police deliberately denied their client sleep and tried to disorient him in order to extract confessions from him.

Several police officers, giving evidence on the sixth day of Hindawi's Old Bailey trial, were in turn questioned, and in turn denied these defence claims.

The prosecution all but completed its case yesterday, and it is likely that Hindawi, charged with attempting to smuggle a bomb on board an El Al jumbo at Heathrow in April, will himself give evidence today.

Detective Superintendent Chris Bird, who was in charge of the Hindawi police investigation, and two other police officers involved in the case, were all asked yesterday why they had continued to press Hindawi after he had told them the same story — that he thought he was smuggling drugs, not a bomb — at three extensive interviews. The officers replied that his story plainly did not jive with either the known facts or the testimony of Hindawi's pregnant girlfriend Ann Murphy, in whose baggage the explosives were hidden.

"Your client said he was smuggling cocaine," said one of the officers, PC Wilkinson. "It seemed highly unlikely that someone would take cocaine from South America to the Middle East, then to London, only to smuggle it back to the Middle East again."

"Is it your job to ensure that some persons confess to crimes they never committed?" Hindawi's counsel asked Bird.

"No, it is not," the officer replied. "The reason you did not accept the first three interviews was because you had a closed mind?" counsel persisted.

Bird replied in the negative.

"You had decided beforehand that he was guilty of this offence and you told your officers to conduct their interviews with this in mind?"

"That is totally untrue."

Later in the day, two doctors testified that Hindawi had been in good health during regular examinations at the police station where he was held in the days after his arrest, and the police produced notes showing that Hindawi slept well at the station on most nights.

The defence charged that on his first night in police custody, Hindawi was roused no less than five times in what constituted a deliberate police effort to leave him tired and confused for the morning interviews.

It is police procedure to check the cells every half an hour, Bird explained. Far from seeking to disturb Hindawi, the officers concerned had been checking that he was still alive and well, he added.



Britain's Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip toured the Great Wall yesterday, during their six-day state visit to China. The queen met with China's three principal leaders yesterday. (Reuters telephoto)

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Dacca tense for vote

DACCA (Reuters). — Authorities yesterday cracked down on anti-government students, raiding campus dormitories on the eve of a disputed presidential election in which Bangladesh's President Hosain Mohammad Ershad is virtually unopposed.

With campaigning ended by law at midnight and polling starting at 8 a.m. today, the capital was tense but no violence was reported.

At least three people have been killed and more than 85 injured in election-related violence in Dacca and the country's main port Chittagong.

Martens offers to quit

BRUSSELS (Reuters). — Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens told parliament yesterday he had offered the resignation of his four-party coalition government to King Baudouin but the head of state had yet to accept it.

The 50-year-old prime minister made his announcement after he failed to settle a language row that has split his centre-right coalition of Dutch- and French-speakers before an important parliamentary debate.

A government spokesman said the king would not announce his decision for several days, allowing time for negotiations on a possible compromise.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

PLO committee meets

The PLO executive committee ended a two-day meeting in Baghdad with a call to Arabs to end the attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and a condemnation of the recent appointment of three Arab mayors on the West Bank.

EC aid to Egypt, Syria

BRUSSELS (AP). — The European Commission yesterday announced it will give \$2 million to Egypt's "workers university," a school specializing in labour laws, and \$3.9 million to Syria in loans for the development of the water supply in the area of Deir ez-Zor.

Four killed in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP). — Christian and Moslem militiamen battled with mortars and multi-barrelled rocket launchers across Beirut's dividing Green Line yesterday. Police said four people were killed and 11 wounded as bombs and rockets crashed in 22 residential districts on both sides of the 5-kilometre demarcation line.

Soviet envoy in UAE

ABU DHABI (Reuters). — The first resident Soviet ambassador to the United Arab Emirates, Sedotov Nicolavich, arrives tomorrow.

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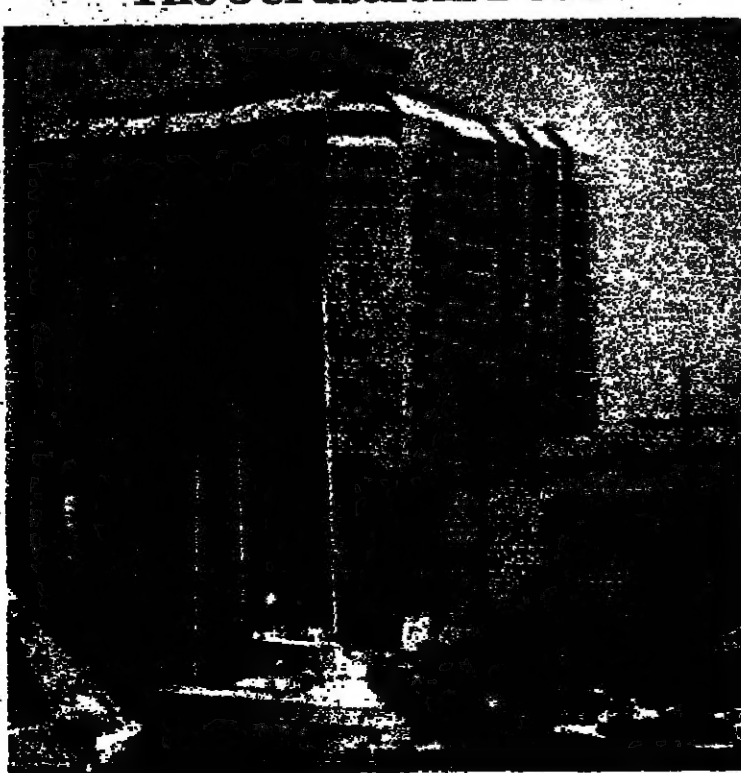
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Gmar Tov veEleg Same'ach

Juliana — princess with progressive views



By HENRIETTA BOAS

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
THE HAGUE. — Daughter of a queen, a queen herself for over 30 years, and now mother of a queen, Princess Juliana of the Netherlands could never have vied with any member of the British royal family as a magnet for the masses. Nor would her people have wished her to, for they are far less interested in the doings of their royals than the British, and were well satisfied to have as their ruler someone who, in a crowd, would be barely distinguishable from an average Dutch housewife.

Yet Juliana has views of her own — and progressive ones at that. Although constitutionally the Dutch monarch has only formal powers, it is no secret that on at least one occasion, in 1973, it was her strongly expressed preference that was largely responsible for the installation of a Labour-led government.

Juliana was the only child of Queen Wilhelmina, who herself was the only surviving child of King William III, the last remaining male heir of the Orange-Nassau dynasty. Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne

in 1898, thus inaugurating the three generations of female rule. Juliana was born in 1909 to Wilhelmina and her consort, Prince Hendrik.

From her very earliest years, the princess was made aware of the burden she was destined to carry. Under the domination of a very strict mother, she led the lonely life of an only child in the chilly atmosphere of the royal palace in The Hague. She was educated at home by a series of tutors, together with four or five other carefully selected children from noble families.

On the other hand, she had to accompany her parents on official visits all over the country and wave to the crowds. For a sensitive child this was an ordeal that only added to her shyness. It was not until, at the age of 18, she was allowed to study in Leyden that she began to thaw somewhat; but even there she was not allowed to sit for the regular examinations.

Prince Bernhard, whom she married in 1937, had a very different upbringing. Although he was entitled to the title "prince," he belonged to the youngest and no longer wealthy branch of the Von Lippe family. Born in 1911, he had a wonderful childhood at the family estate of Reckenweide (now in Poland) with his younger brother. He was sent to a gymnasium in Berlin, and went on to study economics at Berlin University. Hardworking but vivacious and a keen sportsman, he had a charming manner that won him friends throughout his life. But he was not sorry to get away



Princess Juliana

from Berlin and the increasingly prominent Nazis when he completed his studies, and he gladly accepted a position in the I.G. Farben office in Paris. Here he met the Dutch ambassador, who was so impressed by him that he suggested him to Queen Wilhelmina as a suitable husband for her daughter.

It was arranged that Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard should meet during a skiing vacation in Austria. Their engagement was announced in September 1936, and they were married four months later. The first years of their marriage were fairly uneventful, except for the serious racing car accident in which Bernhard was involved a few months before the birth of their first daughter, and which left him with a

permanently dislocated vertebra. Their second daughter was born in August 1939, just a month before the outbreak of World War II.

On May 10, 1940, the Germans invaded Holland. Two days later, acting on a plan approved by the government, Queen Wilhelmina, Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard and the two babies left the country on a British warship and were taken to London where, until the end of the war in Europe, the queen headed the Dutch government-in-exile.

It was decided that Juliana and the children should go to Canada to stay with the governor-general, the Earl of Athlone, and his wife, who was a relative of the princess. They remained in Ottawa until the end of the war, and the two children, Beatrix and Irene, went to kindergarten, so that English became their second language.

Bernhard stayed in England to become a member of the Dutch forces but visited his family in Canada occasionally, and a third daughter was born there in 1943. The prince reached high rank in the army and fulfilled his dream of becoming a pilot. In 1944, after the Allied landings in Normandy, he was appointed commander of a brigade, and eventually of the whole of the Dutch forces, in which capacity he accepted the surrender of the German forces in the Netherlands on May 5, 1945.

In September 1948, on completing 50 years as queen, Wilhelmina abdicated in favour of Juliana, who remained the crown until April 30, 1980

when, on her 71st birthday, she handed it on to her eldest daughter, Beatrix.

There were two personal crises during Juliana's reign, one concerning herself and the notorious Greet Hofmans, the second concerning Bernhard.

When she was pregnant with her youngest daughter, Marijke (now Christina), who was born in 1947, Juliana had German measles, and the baby was born with very bad eyesight. Juliana came under the influence of a woman faith-healer named Greet Hofmans, who promised to heal the child. This caused a great scandal in the country until the prince consort finally got rid of the woman.

The other crisis was the so-called Lockheed affair in 1947, when Bernhard was found to have personally benefited from the sale to Holland of American Lockheed planes. As a result, he was compelled to resign from all his military functions. None of this, however, impaired the popularity and respect that the couple have always enjoyed.

All their daughters are — or have been — married, and of their 14 grandchildren, 11 are boys. Three are the sons of Queen Beatrix and her husband Claus von Amsberg, a former West German diplomat. The eldest of these, 19-year-old Willem-Alexander, is now crown prince, and the Netherlands may look forward to having a king once more if Beatrix decides to follow the example of her mother and her grandmother and pass the crown to her heir.



Participants in the First Earth Run, led by David Gershon (carrying the torch), enter the grounds of the Knesset yesterday in Jerusalem. The Earth Runners, who will visit 45 countries in celebration of the International Year of Peace, arrived in Israel on Sunday. The runners started from Neveh Shalom yesterday and were joined by 200 Arab and Jewish schoolchildren for their run to the Knesset. (Brian Heudler)

The Negev as 'power plant'

Search for uranium to be launched soon

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

Jerusalem Post Reporter
A series of major projects, including a search for uranium, is to be launched in the Negev shortly by the Energy Ministry.

Minister Moshe Shalev said yesterday the aim is to turn the desert into a power plant for the nation.

"The Negev might be poor in many resources, but it is rich in energy," he said. "There is sun, there is oil shale and there is wind. Whatever the source of energy, if it is there we will find it."

The biggest single project is to be the building of a \$26 million, five megawatt power station that will burn oil shale and produce electricity for the national grid.

In addition, several million dollars is to be spent in the next four years for research and development on the use of oil shale. Ministry officials pointed out yesterday that there are some 10 billion tons of shale in the Negev, enough to supply the country with

electricity for the next 50 years. Most of it is close to the surface, which cuts the cost of mining and limits the ecological impact of its extraction, they said.

The ministry is also to invest \$1m. in an experimental wind turbine centre. Experts are currently looking for a suitable site.

Finally, \$500,000 is to be spent in a hunt for uranium and other ores following indications that such deposits may exist.

These projects, combined with the building of a \$4m. solar energy research centre at Sede Boker, represent a big effort to exploit the natural energy resources of the Negev, said a ministry official.

The Sede Boker centre, announced by Shalev at the recent Cannes international energy conference, indicates that experts believe so-called "alternative" energy sources could help provide an answer to future power needs.

Medical first in Israel

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter
A patient at Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer this month became the first Israeli to have his cancerous bladder removed and have another reconstructed from his ascending colon.

Dr. Benad Goldwasser, who has just returned from two years of work in urology at Duke University and the Mayo Clinic in the U.S., told The Jerusalem Post that the 46-year-old patient is doing well, two weeks after the nearly seven-hour operation.

Although bladder reconstructions have been performed in the past from other parts of the large intestine, they did not allow the patient to be continent. The innovation of using the more elastic parts of the ascending colon, which allows low-

pressure storage of urine, enables the patient to have full control over urination.

Goldwasser performed the bladder reconstruction operation using the colon first at the Mayo Clinic, and with his colleagues there, went on to do five more. The first five patients are functioning normally. The sixth underwent surgery too recently to be declared a final success.

Patients whose bladder is removed almost always have to use a plastic bag to collect urine from a tube attached to the urinary tract. This not only causes psychological and social problems but also can lead to infections and kidney problems. The reconstruction can be performed at present only on men.

No change seen in nurses' talks

Negotiations with the hospital nurses, which were to have resumed yesterday afternoon at Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv, have been rescheduled for tomorrow.

Haim Haberfeld, the Histadrut's trade union chief, decided not to convene the talks yesterday because he saw no evidence that the nurses or the government had changed their positions. The nurses have abandoned the hospital five times in less than a month.

Force 17 officer to stay in custody

A military tribunal yesterday ordered that a senior member of the PLO's Force 17, who was captured 18 months ago, should be kept in custody until the end of proceedings against him.

Darwish, 41, also known as Abu Nur, is said to be a senior officer in Force 17. He was captured by the Israeli Navy in a boat off the Lebanese coast, and is accused of preparing attacks against Israel here and abroad.

Notice to Electricity Consumers

Because of staff holidays at Succot, there will be no reception hours at the Corporation's offices from Friday 17 until Friday, October 24 (inclusive).

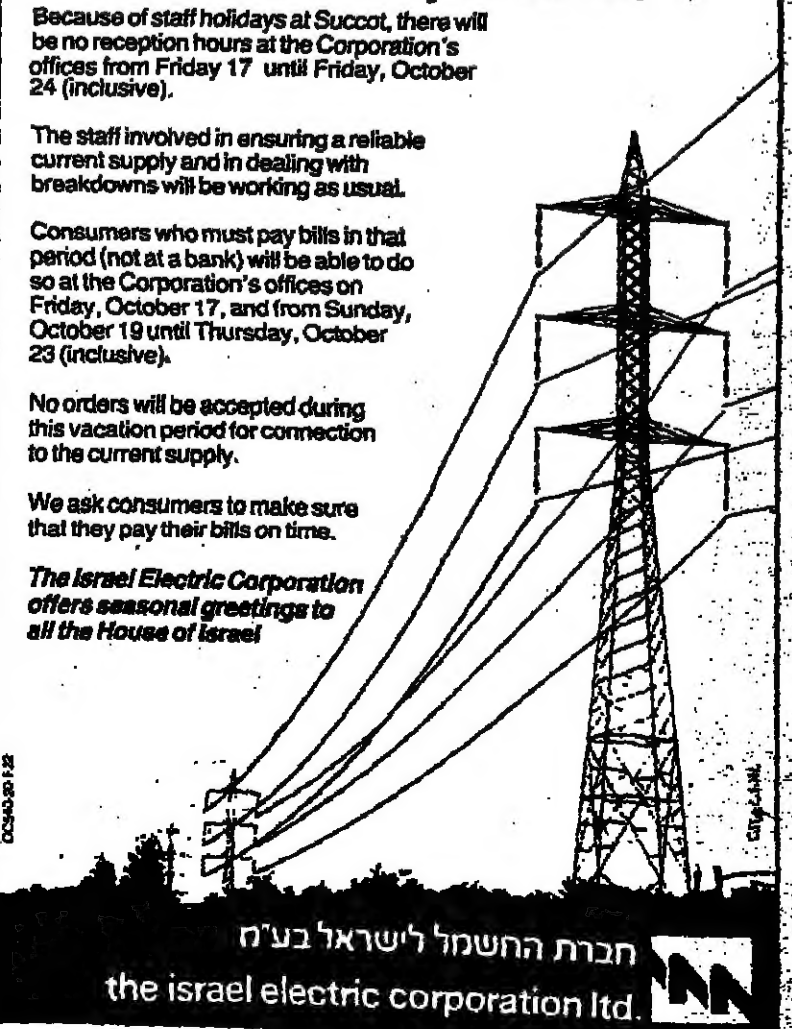
The staff involved in ensuring a reliable current supply and in dealing with breakdowns will be working as usual.

Consumers who must pay bills in that period (not at a bank) will be able to do so at the Corporation's offices on Friday, October 17, and from Sunday, October 19 until Thursday, October 23 (inclusive).

No orders will be accepted during this vacation period for connection to the current supply.

We ask consumers to make sure that they pay their bills on time.

The Israel Electric Corporation offers seasonal greetings to all the House of Israel



Amnesty International's 1986 survey:

Concern over alleged torture in Israel, territories, Lebanon

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Amnesty International has criticized Israel for what it calls its increased use of administrative measures to restrict individuals without charge or trial, and for denying internationally accepted rights to prisoners captured by the IDF in South Lebanon.

In its annual report for 1985 published today, the London-based human-rights organization also expresses concern about "allegations of ill-treatment and torture of detainees in Israel, the occupied territories and South Lebanon."

It also reports beatings and electric-shock torture, directed by Israeli intelligence personnel, in an SLA-run prison in South Lebanon.

The report says Amnesty received the names of 126 people administratively detained between July and December 1985, including students, journalists and trade unionists. It adds that "two field workers for a

West Bank human-rights organization who had been interviewing detainees about prison conditions" were among those detained, and expresses concern at the renewed use of a measure that had been largely discontinued since 1982.

Amnesty says it continued to receive information regarding the ill-treatment of security suspects during interrogation by the military and police in the West Bank and Gaza. Reports reaching Amnesty suggested that "hooding, enforced standings, beatings, sleep deprivation, threats and insults" were routine.

Amnesty says that the Israeli government has denied the use of such techniques, but that this denial failed to allay concern.

A number of reports were received of ill-treatment and torture from former detainees held in the Khiam prison by the South Lebanon Army. These reports, Amnesty says, "revealed a systematic pattern of

beatings and electric shock torture."

According to the Amnesty report, the detainees charged "that Israeli intelligence officers directed the interrogation while members of the SLA carried out the physical ill-treatment."

In November 1985 Amnesty wrote to the Israeli authorities and the leader of the SLA urging a public and impartial inquiry into these allegations.

Post Military Correspondent adds: Israeli officials last night declined to comment formally on the document, claiming that they have to study it first.

"We are used to these annual 'exaggerations,'" one source said, claiming that Israel "continues to be a country of law and order and a beacon of democracy in these extenuating circumstances."

The sources reiterated that Israeli penal facilities are regularly inspected by the relevant international agencies.



The Brotherhood of Man, a work by sculptor Nathan Rapoport, will be displayed at the Magen David Adom Blood Service Centre in Ramat Gan starting next February. Until then, the three-metre-high work expressing the sculptor's feelings on sharing, love and peace, will be exhibited at the UN's Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza in New York. It was commissioned by Joseph Handleman, national chairman of the American Magen David Adom.

'Executions, sexual abuse widespread in Arab world'

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Execution, torture, sexual abuse and detention without trial are widespread in the Middle East, according to Amnesty International's world-wide survey on human-rights abuses in 1985, released today.

Sixteen Middle Eastern nations, from Algeria to Yemen, are charged with gross violations ranging from mass execution to the torture of prisoners' parents as a means of extracting confessions.

The 386-page report cites information on violations of human rights in 128 nations last year, "regardless of whether countries are rich or poor, at peace or in conflict."

Iran and Iraq appear to be the worst offenders in the Middle East: Amnesty charges that Iran continued "large-scale executions of prisoners for both political and non-political offences, following sum-

mary trials with no defence counsel and no right of appeal. The organization learned of 470 executions in 1985, but believed the actual figure to be considerably higher."

This figure constitutes more than a quarter of all reported executions in 44 countries in 1985. Amnesty noted, however, that the actual number of executions world-wide was probably much higher than the 1,125 it recorded, because of executions carried out in secrecy.

When the victims' families were notified of executions, the bodies were usually returned to them with strict instructions not to mourn publicly and to bury them immediately. "Some families were reportedly threatened with arrest or execution if they failed to obey these instructions," the report stated.

Iraq used systematic torture and executed prisoners, including draft dodgers and Kurdish dissidents, Amnesty said Iraqi troops buried

detainees alive and resorted to mass executions after a crackdown on Kurds in the northern city of Sulaimaniya last October.

Numerous and consistent allegations of torture and ill-treatment of detainees were reported, and flogging continued to be imposed as a judicial punishment for certain offences. In Saudi Arabia (and Sudan) the limbs of offenders had been amputated under Islamic law.

Elsewhere in the Middle East, Syria was charged with the detention without trial of thousands of political dissidents and with the routine use of torture by security forces.

There were 15 confirmed executions, six for persons convicted of spying for Israel and for jeopardizing state security.

In Jordan too, there were reports of prisoners being tortured, as well as of six executions. Amnesty said it had learned of a "special corridor in the General Intelligence building in Amman where prisoners were subjected to farru

(the prisoner is hung upside down from a perch inserted between the knees, with wrists and ankles bound, and is beaten intermittently).

Amnesty reported hundreds of arrests on political and religious grounds in Egypt. Among those held were people who had taken part in protests against Israel's participation in the Cairo Book Fair and others alleged to have planned or participated in anti-U.S. or anti-Israel demonstrations.

Insufficient safeguards existed, the organization said, against torture of detainees.

In Lebanon, Amnesty expressed concern over the 2,000 people who had "disappeared" since 1982 after being arrested by the Lebanese army or Christian militias in East Beirut. It also detailed reports that detainees of all militias were subjected to ill-treatment.

One detainee, held by Amal during the "war of the camps," said he was interrogated about being a PLO member, "beaten, threatened with

Austrian chancellor's Kol Nidrei message

By ILONA HENRY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
VIENNA. — Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky brought a message of solidarity and conciliation to the Austrian Jewish community on Kol Nidrei eve when he paid a visit to the Vienna Synagogue.

Although this is not the first time

that an Austrian chancellor has visited the synagogue, this visit was significant in view of official attempts to bolster the sense of security of the Jewish community, following the anti-Semitic sentiments stirred up during the election campaign of President Kurt Waldheim.

Waldheim himself was advised that he should not keep up the tradition of visiting a synagogue on Yom Kippur set by his predecessor, due to the sensitivities remaining from the campaign, when charges were raised about his Nazi past.

Vranitzky said in his message to the congregation that "we will make every effort to prove to you beyond a doubt that our home is also your home."

"Together we rebuilt Austria from the ashes of the war, and together we will face and meet the challenges of the future."

New rules passed for Eurovision contest

The management committee of the Israel Broadcasting Authority yesterday changed the rules for judging songs submitted for the annual Eurovision contest, because it suspected that bias had favoured or worked against certain composers and lyricists.

Henceforth, entries in the contest will be performed without revealing the identities of the composers or the lyricists. In addition the entries will be judged not only by audiences in different parts of the country viewing the contest on television, but also by the audience in the hall.

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Prof. Arthur H. Rubenstein

The University of Chicago

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The Symposium will be held on Tuesday, October 21, 1986 from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. in the Meierbaum Auditorium, Sackler Faculty Medicine, Tel Aviv University Campus.

The Symposium will be in English.

Entrance through Austria Gate (No. 1). Parking in the lot next to the gate.

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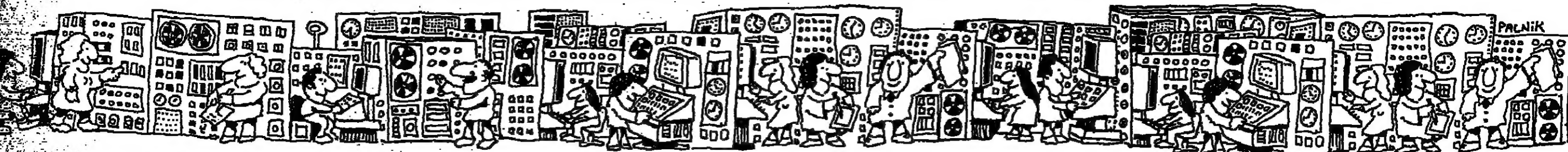
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When 7 plus 8 equals 1111

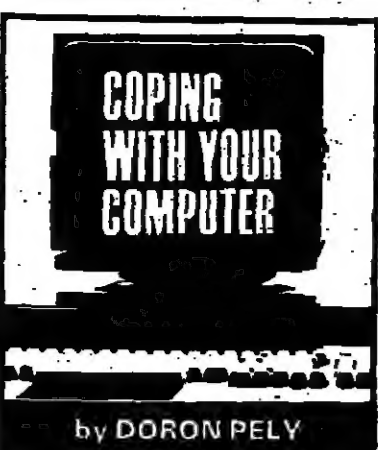
KEEPING count, accurately and consistently, is no simple matter. Methods of counting evolved over the centuries from cumbersome symbols through letter-based methods such as the Romans devised to numerical methods. But when electronic computers started counting for us, their limitations required a different method: binary (base 2) mathematics. The basis of a counting method is simply the unique, non-repeating elements that we use for counting. The most popular is the decimal (base 10), which we use in everyday life. This system employs combinations of 10 numbers (0-9) to construct any number, from the smallest (0) to the largest we can think of.

There is nothing wrong with the decimal system. But an electronic computer knows only two states: power on and power off, and it soon became evident to scientists that using a base-10 counting method on a machine that is essentially a base-2 machine is like trying to fit gloves on elbows.

So it was the architecture of the electronic computer that determined the counting method most suitable for it. The binary system contains only two numbers (digits): 0 and 1. If we wish to count using the binary system, these will be used repeatedly, just like the decimal digits, except that in order to represent the decimal number 2 using only 0's and 1's, we shall have to write 01. The decimal number 3 will be 11 in binary; decimal 4 will be 100, and so on.

To convert the binary representation of any number into its more familiar decimal form, we have to multiply every binary digit by its base value, starting at the right end of the string, and then add up the intermediate results.

Base value is the numerical order of the base (2 for binary) raised to the power of the location of the base starting at 0 from the right. For example: The binary representation of a decimal 7 is 111 — broken into $1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$ which produces $1 \times 4 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 = 7$. The next step in constructing an electronic counting machine is a simple decision. Since we have only two



numbers to deal with, one of them will be represented by the absence of electrical current and the other by the presence of electrical current. It was ordained that the number 0 would be the power-off number and the number 1 the power-on number. Now the term BIT becomes clear: it denotes one binary digit.

Unromantic as it may be, the "magic" of computers boils down, on close inspection, to a bunch of switches flicking on and off very fast and according to a pre-arranged sequence which we call the programme.

But the binary counting method, so easy for a computer to use and "understand," is not so happily adopted by humans. Try, for example, to fathom the meaning of the simple binary string 1111. The computer will have no problem using this string of 1's as it appears; but for human consumption it has to be converted into a decimal number, otherwise one has to learn a new way of adding and subtracting. In this case, the decimal number is 15.

Every computer is equipped with a simple programme that converts binary numbers into decimal numbers before they are screened on the monitor. Conversely, when we feed lists of numbers into the computer we use decimal numbers, and an internal programme converts them into binary numbers before anything is done with them.

"Natural as the binary counting method may be for the electronic computer, it has its drawbacks. Representing a small number such as 15 (1111 in binary) requires only four cells of precious memory space; but the memory needed for storing innumerable lists of big numbers is unimaginably large. Small home computers can handle decimal numbers up to 65,535. Larger business and scientific computers can handle numbers 'almost' beyond human comprehension.

Cutting the phone bill

AN ISRAELI company that produces computer software to record the number and length of phone conversations made by employees has helped companies reduce their telephone bills by up to 60 per cent.

Solan Communications and Computers in Tel Aviv manufactures Tabs, the Telephone Accounting Billing System, which monitors phone usage and expenses. It consists of a printed circuit board that inserts into an IBM personal computer, plus software that handles all telephone call data. The *Israel Economist's* September issue reports that Tabs has saved Zim 30 per cent on its phone bills, Yad Vashem 60 per cent and Herzliya's Daniel Hotel \$3,000 a month.

In 1984, Israeli companies spent more than \$360 million on local phone bills. It is estimated that about one-quarter of that is attributable to personal phone calls to friends and relatives that have nothing to do with business.

A recent American study revealed that American workers spend the equivalent of three working weeks a year on private phone conversations.

The Solan system includes detectors placed on individual phone extensions. When one message unit is registered, special impulses are sent to the printed circuit board. The

system records the date, time, duration, destination and cost of each call. A special note is made of calls that are especially lengthy, long distance or otherwise exceptional.

Ya'akov Solan, president of the company, says that employees are reluctant to make needless personal calls if they know that they are being tabulated. A print-out of the most talkative employees will also have a deterrent effect if it is posted on the company's bulletin board, he suggests.

Solan thinks his software can save the Israeli economy \$230 million a year. He has submitted a \$25-million proposal to the public telecommunications company Bezeq to install Tabs in 5,000 digital switchboards in public institutions and private companies. "If my proposal is accepted," he promises, "employees will no longer yack away millions of dollars in productivity."

GENERAL MOTORS, the U.S. auto giant, is already advancing an electronics advancement — not yet implemented in its cars — that will help drivers "see" obstacles on the road that are nearly invisible due to fog, rain, snow or darkness.

GM cars will have a TV-like screen on the dashboard that produces images through infra-red. The system senses the difference in

temperature between an object and its background, and then displays an enhanced image of what's on the road ahead. It could be a pedestrian or a stray animal.

The technology was originally developed for the military to be used in tanks and jet fighters. In the years ahead, it could reduce road accidents in bad weather.

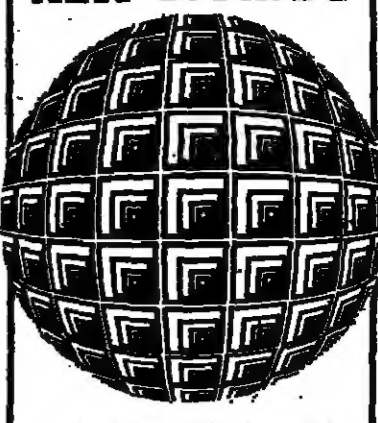
One would hope that keeping one's eye on the dashboard screen, rather than on the road, would not lead to more accidents, however.

THE JAPANESE, who can be counted on to think of everything, have produced a small robot on whom people can take out their frustrations. It sounds like the perfect import for Israelis coping with our home-grown bureaucracy.

So far 130,000 of the robots have been sold at \$30 apiece. The robot has a sensor that "hears" sounds. When it "hears" someone shouting at him, it bows its head as a sign of apology and walks away. The sight of the "apologizing robot" apparently cools off the angry person.

The robot's manufacturer tried to make it resemble a Japanese clerk — it apologizes immediately but continues working with great energy. It soothes not only angry members of the public but also the clerks them-

NEW WORLDS



self. Because of the pressures of Japanese society, the electronic scapegoat is viewed as a good idea.

GAS LEAKS in factories and other commercial enterprises can be prevented with a data-collection system produced by a company in Migdal Ha'emek in Galilee.

Lior Systems produces the control system after having developed it for National Semiconductors. It not only locates leaks of poison gas but also keeps tabs on vital employees who can deal with the leak and notifies them of the emergency.

Leaks of poisonous gas and radioactive material in nuclear reac-

tors in the U.S. and the Soviet Union illustrate the importance of quick action.

AMERICAN COMPUTER companies are "going crazy" from calls for advice from customers who bought their equipment and don't know how to use it. A recent article in *Time* Magazine reported that as computers proliferate and programmes become more complex, more people call companies for help.

One company, Microsoft, claims to get 1,500 calls a day. Since the instruction manuals offer toll-free advice, consumers take advantage of it. Millions of dollars are spent by the companies on salaries for the experts who answer the phone.

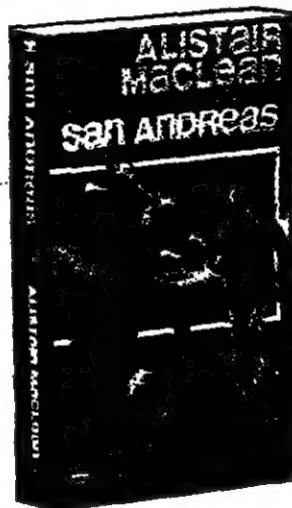
Among the callers are people who buy "pirated" disks copied from the originals. They don't have the manuals that accompany the bona fide software and thus have a lot of questions.

In order to reduce the flood of SOS calls, software manufacturers are trying to include more detailed instructions on the disks themselves that can be called up on the screen when a problem arises. Other companies have started to charge for advice rather than continue to offer it free.

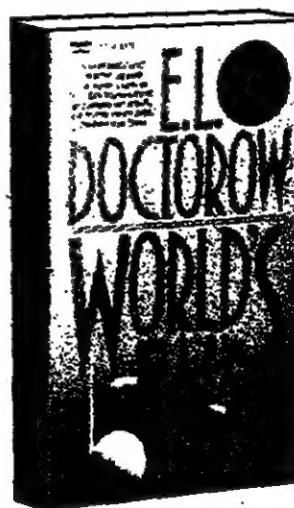
A number of entrepreneurs have taken advantage of the chaos and set up services, for a fee, that guarantee personal help for the most popular computer programmes.

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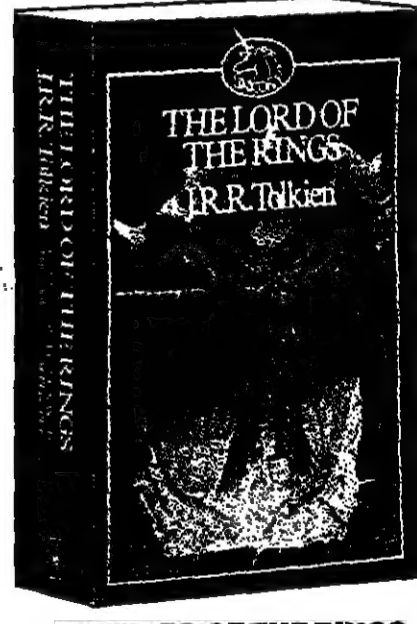
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Getting the word from killer whales

A TEAM of scientists at the Rancho Floss marine research institute in Maryland is using an IBM personal computer in a study to determine a possible connection between the behaviour of killer whales and the sounds they make. The study is aimed at establishing possible routes of communication between humans and whales.

Recording equipment will transfer the sounds emitted by killer whales to a computer, which will attempt to correlate between the various sounds and the whales' feeding pattern or their practice of scratching their bodies to rid their skin of parasites.

In the second stage of the study, researchers will attempt to communicate with the killer whales by responding to the aquatic mammal's "requests" as interpreted by the computer. Scientists hope that, at a more advanced stage of the study, they will be able to communicate with the whales by using graphic displays — a kind of underwater pictorial keyboard, from which the whales will select the symbol to indicate their wishes.

MAC PAGE, a new programme developed for Apple's Macintosh personal computer, enables individuals and institutions to produce high-quality forms and publications, using processes similar to those of professional publishing houses.

The programme utilizes Macintosh' graphic display and editing qualities to combine written text, pictures and illustrations on a single page. The operator can move and manipulate the various elements of the document on the computer screen. The final product can be printed immediately or used as a layout.

Desk-top publishing is rapidly becoming the rage of the industry, saving time and money in the process of producing user manuals, brochures, pamphlets and other publications previously "farmed out" to professional printers.

THE Ministry of Energy has invested \$1.5 million to establish a national centre for scientific and technical information. Located in Tel Aviv, the new centre serves as a link between Israeli industry and

scientific and technological data overseas.

The centre, which draws its "knowledge" from more than 4,000 data banks world-wide, is the largest of its kind in Israel, according to its general manager, Ya'acov Lev. Information stored in the centre's computers serves clients such as the army, Rafael, Israel's Aviation Industry, Tadiran and Elbit.

A team of 40 "information specialists" is responsible for collecting the data and channelling it to the interested parties.

A NEW security system, developed by Electro-Galil in Kiryat Shmona, can monitor pedestrian and vehicle movement in and out of controlled areas within 5 thousandths of a second.

Conventional security systems require users to stop and insert a magnetically coded card into a card reader to enable identification. The new computer-based system reads the magnetic code imprinted on the I.D. card while it is in motion so traffic is not slowed. The computer can read the code off the I.D. card displayed on employees' lapels or cars as they pass through the gates of the guarded facility.

Electro-Galil is the first electronic high-tech factory in Kiryat Shmona. It employs 70 workers, 60 of whom live in the northern town. The new security system is geared to protect classified areas from unauthorized entry.

A GROUP of military health officials from Peru recently visited Israel to learn about computer-aided hospital management.

The guests, General Sarmiento, director of health services in the Peruvian army, and Dr. Almendra Reinos, director of a navy hospital, visited Assaf Harofeh Hospital and received a demonstration of the hospital's computer system, which is used for admissions, discharges, medical record management and administration. Avram Tamir, manager of Malim, developer of the system, explained the system's operations and demonstrated its ability to communicate with remote systems in other hospitals.

DORON PELY

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SAVE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S LIVES

Carful?? — Careful!!

Some merchants disapprove

Trading stamps pitch: 'buy now, play later'

By AARON SITTNER

Up until about three decades ago, many newcomers to Israel — especially those from the West — were struck by the typical shopkeeper's sales attitudes. "He acts as if he is doing me a favour selling me his merchandise," was a usual comment.

As the country's retail sector developed greater sophistication and became more competitive, merchants began to alter their attitudes. Customer relations became a real subject to ponder seriously, along with such basics as advertising and sales promotion.

The latest trick up Israeli retailers' sleeves these days is the Boolay Mazal trading stamp.

"It's the new national craze!" claims the man who is behind the idea.

What a flop! Most consumers don't even know what it's all about despite the huge amounts of money being spent to promote Boolay Mazal.

Trading stamps — premiums given by retailers for cash purchases of goods — are not new. Their use to increase sales was introduced in the U.S. in the late 1890s by Thomas Sperry. He would sell the stamps to retailers and redeem them for various products.

Boolay Mazal ("Fortune Stamps") are different. They are not redeemed for gifts but for a free nine-draw ticket in the Mifal Hapais lottery, where the big prizes are lots and lots of shekels.

The new trading stamps are issued by a Tel Aviv-based firm called Mazal Kavua, an authorized wholesale distributor of Mifal Hapais subscription tickets.

Managing director, Mordechai Klugman told *The Jerusalem Post*:

"Boolay Mazal are the small, independent retailer's answer to the giant chains — the Shekem, Hamashbir, Supersol and others. The big retailers are now trying to lure retail trade not only by deep price cuts but also with very attractive credit arrangements."

"For the local shopkeeper, who generally cannot afford to act as a banker as well as merchant, an ideal sales incentive are the Boolay Mazal stamps."

The stamps are denominated in one, five, 25 and 50 points each. The retailer has complete freedom in deciding how many points to give with each shekel's worth of sales — a practice that promotes competition among participating small merchants.

Besides boosting trade, Klugman adds, a shopkeeper may use Boolay Mazal to regulate customer traffic. Thus, if he finds almost all of his business being done on Thursdays and Fridays, he might offer double the amount of stamps for purchases made on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

After a person has 100 points in stamps, he pastes them on a special postpaid card provided by the shopkeeper, and mails the card to Mazal Kavua. In return, he receives lottery tickets for the next nine Mifal Hapais draws.

One city where Boolay Mazal are not the talk of the town is Jerusalem. The secretary of the capital's Merchants Association, Avraham Birnbaum, told *The Post*: "Boolay Mazal are just a big bluff, and Jerusalem's retailers are not taking to the idea. In fact, when Mazal Kavua approached our association and offered us a 2 per cent cut out of their profits if we would push the idea among our



What to stress? Good value or good luck. (Isaiah Karlinitsky)

members, we rejected it. "We maintain that a shopkeeper's sole aim should be to sell goods — not to support or nurture the gambling instinct among his customers."

"If our members wish to increase their sales in a competitive atmosphere, let them cut prices, improve service or offer better products. We do not believe that offering trading stamps redeemable for a lottery adds stature to the image of the retailer."

Klugman claims: "Boolay Mazal are a natural, high-advantage tool for the small neighbourhood shopkeeper. For example, a grocer plagued by small purchases can offer Boolay Mazal for sales of NIS 25 or more."

"We estimate," Birnbaum says, "that between 40 and 90 per cent of the consumers taking the stamps will put them in their pockets or cupboard drawers and forget all about them. That means, the only winner in this game would be the trading stamp company. Is that what you call doing business?"

Inside the branch proper is a sparsely-furnished section for personal customers who need things the machines can't do for them, or who — like many older people — feel uncomfortable dealing with automatic tellers and other self-service installations. To ensure that they do their business quickly, no chairs are provided near the tellers' stations, although there are some for those waiting in the queue. If a customer has a problem that requires more intensive treatment, he is referred to the manager of this personal accounts department, or to one of the staff of the Business Class staff.

The whole object is to get the customer in and out of the bank as quickly, smoothly and painlessly as possible, saving time and bother for both customer and staff.

The Business Class, as in airlines, rests on quite different premises. The clients who use it are assumed

BANKING ON IT / Pinhas Landau

Discount's branches come in three parts

Without a doubt the organization of branch banking in Israel is undergoing its greatest transformation in over a decade. In the previous revolution, the banks all marched in step, introducing the one-stop teller. This time round, however, the banks are pursuing individual courses.

In last week's column, it was noted that Bank Leumi is making the most dramatic moves, with its new "cluster" system, while First International has apparently decided to adhere closely to the traditional formula that has served it so well. In the middle stand Bank Discount with its "Business Class" departments and Bank Hapoalim.

The Business Class is based on a deliberate upgrading of the facilities available for customers from whom the bank makes its profits — large individual accounts, and small and medium-sized businesses. However, it involves a parallel downgrading of the service to small personal customers. (The big corporations, of course, have long since outgrown the branch level and tend to deal directly with head office.)

A typical branch of the Business Class variety consists of three sections. In the foyer is a Discount "satellite" branch, where customers can conduct a variety of self-service operations, such as making deposits, drawing cash, obtaining statements on all their accounts. The satellite section is open from eight in the morning until eight at night, and allows many straightforward bits of business to be dealt with without the customer having to speak to any of the staff.

Inside the branch proper is a sparsely-furnished section for personal customers who need things the machines can't do for them, or who — like many older people — feel uncomfortable dealing with automatic tellers and other self-service installations. To ensure that they do their business quickly, no chairs are provided near the tellers' stations, although there are some for those waiting in the queue. If a customer has a problem that requires more intensive treatment, he is referred to the manager of this personal accounts department, or to one of the staff of the Business Class staff.

The whole object is to get the customer in and out of the bank as quickly, smoothly and painlessly as possible, saving time and bother for both customer and staff.

The Business Class, as in airlines, rests on quite different premises. The clients who use it are assumed

not to have time to kill sitting around in air-conditioned bank branches, but want to complete their business as efficiently as possible. The aim is to give them one-stop banking, meaning that one staff-member should be able to handle most, if not all, of the needs of each customer.

Thus, the customer takes his turn in the queue. If there is one, and goes to whichever work-station becomes free first. The clerk there is trained to deal with most of his needs, from depositing cash and cheques, drawing or transferring funds, making time deposits, buying and selling securities (but not giving advice) or foreign currency, and handling his credit lines. Only for specialized services, such as foreign trade transactions, or for issues demanding higher authority, such as new loan requests, will he be passed on to the relevant department or manager.

The advantages of this system are obvious, but so too are the costs, particularly in the training of qualified staff. Once trained, personnel are expected to be highly mobile, moving from one department to another, and even from branch to branch.

The system is at its best in areas that are already primarily business-oriented. In suburban areas, branches will naturally continue to concentrate on personal accounts, including those of small businesses, while larger firms will use city-centre branches. Even in the suburbs, however, Discount believes there is scope for the winnowing and sieving operations that underlie the three-part branch it has put into operation.

Bank Hapoalim is moving in the same general direction as Discount, but instead of using a nation-wide blueprint imposed on all its branches simultaneously, it is building its system from the ground up. Starting in 1984, a few inner-city and industrial-area branches began going over to special working hours, usually remaining open non-stop until 2:30 or 3:00 p.m. and not re-opening in the afternoon.

These branches, naturally business-oriented in any case, developed their own Business Classes on an ad hoc basis, with the active involvement and planning of the head office training and planning department. Based on these experiments, Hapoalim has gradually added more branches to its Business Class group, bringing the total to about 20 today.

(Second of two parts)



A car set afire by demonstrators in Soweto last May. Political disturbances are largely to blame for the sharp increase in black unemployment, according to a University of South Africa survey. (Reuters)

Survey finds half of Soweto without work

JOHANNESBURG (AFP). — Well over half the workers in the black satellite city of Soweto near here are unemployed and income per household is back to 1970 levels, according to a survey released Monday.

The number of jobless in the huge township of some 1.5 million inhabitants has increased by 12 percentage points since 1970, according to the new estimates.

The situation was largely blamed on continuing political violence that precluded entrepreneurs investing in and near black areas, with the result that black job opportunities in Soweto and elsewhere had dried up.

The survey, carried out by the University of South Africa's (Unisa) Bureau of Market Research in Pretoria, also has implications for the anti-sanctions argument that further international economic measures against Pretoria would lead to massive black job losses.

It gave further credence to a report released last month by the University of Witwatersrand that put black unemployment countrywide at a "conservative" six million — compared to the official government figure of 5.9 million.

The survey questioned residents of the township on their sources of income last year and found that only 46 per cent of Sowetans had jobs, compared with 67 per cent in 1970.

Since the Soweto uprising against white rule in 1976, which spread throughout the country and led to hundreds of deaths, there has been a "drastic decline" in incomes per household in the township, the survey found.

It gave no exact figures on the number of people among the economically active population actually jobless in Soweto, but the head of the research programme, Prof. Johan Martnes, said income per household in Soweto was now back to the same level in real terms as in

1970. University of Witwatersrand researcher Mike Sarakinsky said the latest survey backed his own findings published last month that showed a massive increase in black unemployment since the "reform era" began in 1978.

Sarakinsky and Prof. Jeremy Keenan of the University's Department of Social Anthropology estimated in their joint report that since 1978 black unemployment has increased by an estimated four million. Referring to the government's official unemployment figure among blacks of 5.9 million, Sarakinsky said it was "ludicrous."

The estimated number of black jobless was a "conservative" six million, he said, but the exact level was unknown because of an "appalling lack of reliable data."

Sarakinsky said that as far as could be ascertained about half of the country's economically active blacks could be unemployed.

The South African government, moderate black leaders and foreign opponents of economic sanctions have argued that further measures against Pretoria aimed at a peaceful end to apartheid would hurt the blacks they are intended to help.

Black unemployment, according to the figures, is increasing at a rate of several hundred thousand annually and recently imposed tougher U.S. sanctions are likely to exacerbate an already grave situation.

The Pretoria government has allegedly failed to acknowledge the seriousness of the situation and government releases limited data on the number of black jobless, limiting their figures to the number who register for unemployment benefits.

Social analysts have said the government should give official estimates rather than the present limited figures, to back up their anti-sanctions argument that the measures cost black jobs.

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Tension rises at Opec meeting over Saudi demand

GENEVA (Reuters). — Saudi Arabian insistence that Opec agree to a new share-out of oil-output quotas has raised the tension and the stakes at the cartel's conference here, and sent shivers of apprehension through world oil markets.

Delegates at the conference, in its ninth day yesterday, said many participants were caught off guard Monday by a hard-line statement from the Saudi cabinet, which insisted on a reallocation of output quotas.

"Why couldn't they have saved this for [private] talks? We don't know what they want," said one Gulf delegate.

Oil traders felt it could threaten efforts by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to continue restraining oil output — a current, stopgap accord fixing temporary quotas expires on October 31. Oil prices, which were down by as much as 70 cents a barrel in New York Monday night, recovered by about 40 cents in Europe yesterday. The market believes prices went too low Monday, traders said.

BRITISH LENDING RATES were boosted one percentage point yesterday to 11 per cent by the country's big-four clearing banks.

The Bank of England signalled a rise in key interest rates yesterday morning, when it offered borrowing facilities to money markets at 11 per

cent. Bank base rates had stood at 10 per cent since May.

Financial analysts have long predicted an interest rate rise, as sterling, undermined by uncertainties on world oil markets and dragged down by a weak dollar, has been under pressure on currency markets for the past month. Some analysts said a two percentage-point rise in base rates may be necessary to stabilize currency.

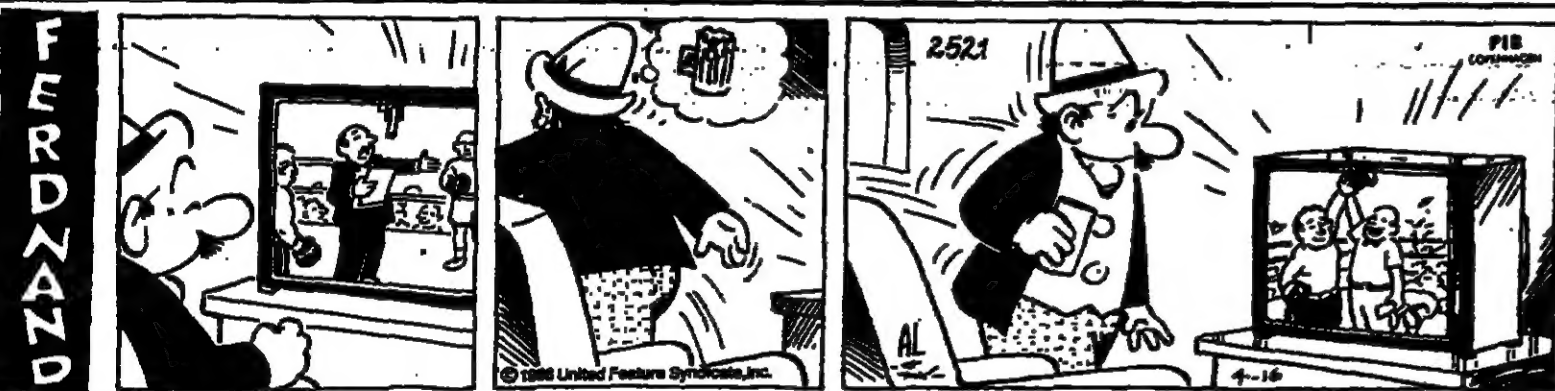
IBM'S EARNINGS fell 27 per cent in the third quarter from a year ago to \$1.077 billion due to a fall in worldwide shipments and orders, the company said Monday.

"Growth in our world trade operations has begun to moderate," said Chairman John Akers. "And we have yet to see a turn in the weak business environment we have experienced in the last year and a half."

Although the pressure on earnings had been anticipated earlier, the stock dropped to \$122 Monday and was falling back further in early trading yesterday, changing hands at \$120 3/4 a share at midday.

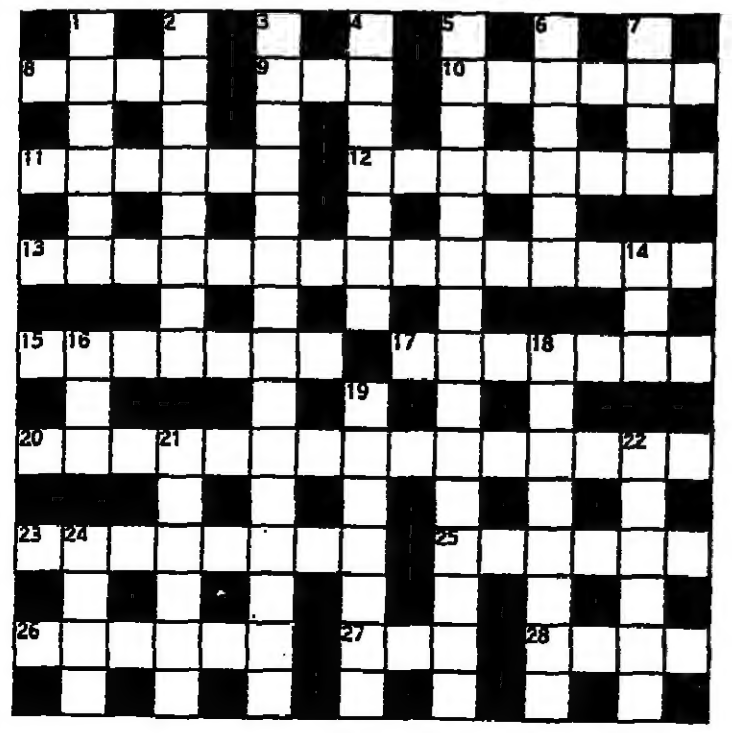
During the quarter, indications of IBM's troubles were already apparent as it announced aggressive plans to reduce its work-force through plant consolidations, early retirement and other staff adjustments.

JAPAN'S EXPORTS exceeded its imports by a record \$8.92 billion in September, and its trade surplus for the last six months surpassed its surplus for all of fiscal 1985, the Finance Ministry announced Monday.



ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- What we put on the plate when in church (4)
 - Something that's easy to slip on (5)
 - Why numbers are changed back? (6)
 - Stop and administer a reprimand, perhaps (4,2)
 - Spend the night telling stories? (3,2,3)
 - Not the first man to lead troops into battle (6-2,7)
 - Afternoon services abstainers take comfort in (3-4)
 - A piece of harness dishonestly come by (7)
 - Explain what spectacles should do? (4,6,5)
 - Plain cycle ride that sets one's head in a whirl (4,4)
 - Pretext to have influence on things (6)
 - Supplies rushed on board? (6)
 - A hill-dweller whose work is exemplary (5)
 - New star getting county backing (4)
- DOWN**
- An outwardly ingenious monarch who failed to get command of the sea (6)
 - Lash out with plenty of pickled vegetables (8)
 - Beaten at the last minute in the stamp queue? (6,2,3,4)
 - Main fish on which Eskimos rely (7)
 - Refusing to switch to a different creed? (4,2,4,5)
 - A large bottle of pop, maybe (6)
 - End up with nothing inwardly accomplished? (4)
 - Love of games? (3)
 - Period of winter activity (5)
 - Fervent admirers of pictures (4,4)
 - Couple of articles with one as untruthful example (7)
 - Complete net adjusted with anger (6)
 - Left in a recess? Yes, a recess (6)
 - The wife who turned to salt frequently (4)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Roma, 523191; Belsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'at, Shu'at Road, 810108; Dar Al-Idra, Herod's Gate, 282058. Tel Aviv: Not available.

Netanya: Truta, 2 Herod, 28656; Haifa: Kiyat Elizer, 6 Kikar Mayerhoff, 511707.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Biku Holim (pediatrics), Hadassah Ein Karem (internal, obstetrics, surgery, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Hadassah Scopus (orthopedics). Tel Aviv: Kiyat Elizer, Ichilov (internal, surgery). Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tel Aviv dial 524444, Kiyat Shimon 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

FIRST AID 101

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem 523133 Ashkelon 23333 Kiron 344442 Bat Yam 5611111 Kiyat Shimon 44334 Beerzheba 74767 Nahariya 523333 Carmel 588555 Netanya 523333 Dan Region 7781111 Petah Tikva 5231111 Eilat 7233 Rehovot 451333 Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 942333 Haifa 512233 Safed 30333 Hatzor 36332 Tel Aviv 2611112 Holon 803133 Tibersay 50111

Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.

"Ezer" — Emotional First Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111/2, Haifa 672222, Beerzheba 418111, Netanya 55316

Rappe Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv 224019, Jerusalem — 246554, and Haifa 382611

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel. 663828, 663802, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04)528205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433600 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

FLIGHTS

24-Hour Flight Information Service: Call 03-8712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

Retailer tops list of wealthy Americans

NEW YORK (AP). — The annual *Forbes* magazine list of the wealthiest people in the U.S. is topped by an Arkansas retailer who is proof that the rich often do get richer.

Sam Moore Walton, 68, founder of Wal-Mart Stores, has more money than any other American, according to the annual *Forbes* 400. Heading the list for the second straight year, Walton's \$4.5 billion fortune compares with the \$2.8b. the magazine said he had last year.

There were 25 other billionaires, up from 14 last year. The list will appear in the October 27 issue of *Forbes*.

Two men tied as the second-richest individuals in America. Both John Kluge of Charlottesville, Virginia, and H. Ross Perot of Dallas are worth \$2.5b. According to the magazine, Kluge sold his Metromedia Broadcasting network assets to jump from 10th place, while Perot, who sold his holdings in Electronic Data Systems to General Motors in 1984, was runner-up last year.

Finance was a big money maker, as was manufacturing, real estate and petroleum. So were inheritances: 168 people inherited substantial parts of their fortunes. There were 174 self-made millionaires, who acquired their wealth without an inheritance.

Over 5 per cent of the list represented Du Pont family money, and another 5 per cent is held by the names Mellon and Rockefeller.

The average age of the richest rich is 62.3 years. Seventy-seven are women. And there is still a chance to marry great wealth: the list includes 39 unmarried women and 53 unmarried men.

Yesterday's Solution

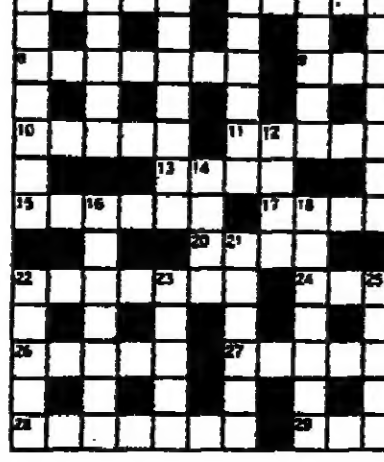
PERTINACITY
T N C H O H K V D
R I G H T C R A P E V I N E
A L O R 16 R 15 A P T
N O F F O R G I N G B A S E
C A N E I L E R
U G A N D A I R O N S C O U T
I V P S V I
L I E S N A T U P P E R S
L N G C O E L
I D A H O A U S T R A L I A
S B U N T S U N
E G L A N D I N E E D G E D
R E C N N U E S
K E Y I N D U S T R Y

ACROSS: 5 Neigh, 8 Burghley, 9 Medoc, 10 Debonair, 11 Screw, 14 Tea, 16 Pseudo, 17 Pastry, 18 Pet, 20 Mouse, 24 Aperture, 25 Tumb, 26 Snapshot, 27 Chunk, **DOWN:** 1 Rhode, 2 Probe, 3 China, 4 Revive, 6 Exercise, 7 Geometry, 12 Astoush, 13 Quiescent, 14 Top, 15 Apt, 19 Expanded, 21 Drap, 22 Busby, 23 Keats.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- High steep rock
- Aircraft sheds
- Army subdivision
- Gridiron
- Acknowledge



DOWN

- Green vegetable
- Peculiarity of speech
- Knock down
- Trick, notice
- Darkness
- Good-natured
- Work out
- Alternative votes
- Adorn
- Festoon
- Jump
- On pension
- Starry
- Sweetener
- Caper
- Measuring instrument



MINISTRY FOR IMMIGRANT ABSORPTION

SUCCOT HOLIDAYS

The Ministry for Immigrant Absorption announces that its offices and branches throughout the country will close for the Succot holiday from Friday, October 17, 1986 until Friday, October 24, 1986, inclusive. Work at all offices will resume on Sunday, October 26, 1986.

Urgent matters may be referred to:

Haifa area: Sdorot Pal Yam, Tel. 04-666120

Tel Aviv area: 6 Esther Hamalka St., Tel. 03-229154, 221126 Hanegbi Bldg., Sdorot Hanissi'im, Tel. 057-30917, 30876.

Beerzheba area: 15 Hillel St., Tel. 02-224011.

Jerusalem area: Students' Authority, Jerusalem area, Tel. 02-241513

Head office: Immigration Services Dept., Tel. 02-665212.

MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

A matter of interest

Yesterday morning, a meeting held in Finance Minister Moshe Nissim's office approved the first increase in interest rates in 18 months and gave the green light to a small move in the direction of ending government domination of the capital market. Present at the meeting were, from the Treasury, Nissim himself, Deputy Finance Minister Adi Amichai, Treasury Director-General Emmanuel Sharon, Capital Market Commissioner Yehuda Drori, Budget Department head Aharon Fogel, and one or two of Nissim's aides. From the Bank of Israel were Governor Michael Bruno, head of the Monetary Department Victor Medina, and the head of the research department, Mordechai Frenkel.

The visitors from the Bank of Israel, although playing away, took all the points, and went home having achieved what they set out to get. Technically speaking, Medina proposed the move in the central bank, Frenkel gave support, and Bruno approved. Then they went to the Treasury, where Bruno proposed the move on behalf of a united Bank of Israel team. If there was any serious opposition, it was overcome, and the results were announced shortly afterwards.

What can be learned from the background and details of the latest move?

POLITICS: While the top decision-makers in the economy were meeting, the radio stations, giving blanket coverage to the comings and goings of the politicians, were reporting the breakdown of the deals they had reported previously, and the emergence of a crisis. Crisis, amidst, was the clear response from the Treasury, where business continued as usual.

It might be argued that the vacuum in the premiership gave the central bank a chance to slip in the interest rate increase they have been seeking for some time - but it seems more reasonable to suggest that the timing was dictated by the holidays. If so, the whole decision-making process is based on the assumption that the government will continue functioning, and that after the wheel-dealers have had their fun, life will continue as normal.

This incident also proves, yet again, that the economy is now running on its own path, irrespective of the normal political squabbles and that, barring a major upheaval, it will continue to do so.

THE TREASURY AND THE BANK OF ISRAEL: The rise in interest rates proves two other things: First, that the Bank of Israel is finally getting its act together, after the hiatus caused by Bruno's peripateticism around the world, ending at the IMF/World Bank conference in Washington last month. The unity it displayed in pushing through the interest rate rise is particularly impressive, and may at least give pause to those critics who have recently been attacking Bruno for his inaction.

Secondly, it shows that orthodox economic policy is still in control, so that a prolonged rise in demand for credit is tackled with the classic tool of higher prices for borrowing.

However, the supply-siders and other reformers can take heart from the accompanying move to eliminate some of the sources of discrimination between government and non-government borrowers in the bond market.

The real importance of these early moves is that they prove to the doubters and cynics that the central bank and the Treasury are seriously working on the whole complex of reforms in the capital market, and not just talking about them. They also re-emphasize the fact, noted often enough in this column, that Moshe Nissim is his own man, doing his own thing, and that he has shown in the six months that he has been in the Treasury that he is quite capable of running it.

When Shamir takes office, he and Nissim must surely know that they have, at best, one year to deliver the necessary reforms before they are engulfed in the next election campaign. The plan should therefore be for the officials and outside experts to do the work, Nissim to push the results through, and Shamir to smooth their way past the opposition of Levy, and Sharon while Peres does the same on the Labour side. If that's tough going, they can always call in Shultz and his gang to help.

Bid to stem borrowing spree

Short-term interest rates to go up

By AVI TEMKIN
In a move to break the recent consumer-borrowing surge, the Bank of Israel yesterday said it would raise interest rates on short-term loans tomorrow by one-third per cent a month to 17 1/2 per cent. The central bank said the increase would work out on an annual basis to 4 per cent.

The decision to raise interest rates was taken yesterday at a meeting of Treasury and Bank of Israel officials in the office of Finance Minister Moshe Nissim.

At the meeting it was also decided to move ahead with the plans for capital market reform. From Thursday commercial banks will be allowed to invest 10 per cent of the sums they raise through saving schemes in bonds issued by private-sector companies, instead of purchasing non-tradable government

bonds. The Bank of Israel said a further proportion would later be released for investment in private-sector bonds, and that these bonds would gradually become the cover for saving schemes.

At the meeting officials also decided that from now on private-sector companies would be permitted to offer bonds at below their par value. This will have the effect of increasing the bonds' yield, making them more attractive to investors. The additional yield will be tax exempt.

The Jerusalem Post has learned that Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno demanded during yesterday's meeting to raise the interest rate on short-term credits by a half per cent a month. The Treasury, however, would only agree to a one-third per cent rise, out of fear that a larger increase would hurt the

business sector.

Government sources said yesterday that the Finance Ministry knows that it will have to compensate those sectors of the economy with large debts to the banks for the interest hike, particularly the moshavim and kibbutzim. "We will have to spend money from the budget, but the Treasury and the [central] bank preferred this to leaving interest rates where they were," one source said.

The central bank said the increase in interest rates was meant to curb what it called "the excessive increase" in credit. The bank expects that by raising rates, the growth in borrowing will be stemmed.

The bank blamed the increase in credit for the surge in domestic demand - which it noted had been reflected in increases - in the purchases of consumer durables and inventories.

The bank said interest rates would drop when the level of credit declined. But Bank of Israel officials were already talking privately about a further increase in interest rates. They said yesterday's decision was only a warning, and that if borrowing continued to expand, the rates would follow accordingly.

The central bank said the objective of the steps dealing with the capital market was to reduce the preferential terms enjoyed by the government over the private sector in the capital market. The new move will help reduce interest rates for long-term financing.

The central bank said that compared with the rapid expansion of short-term credits to private consumers, which helped to heat up the economy, long-term credits for financing were too dear, and this, the bank said, hindered investment.

BICKERING

(Continued from Page One)

Labour figures last night warned the Likud against "attempting any tricks." They were reacting to reports that the Likud is considering going to the president and attempting to secure the mandate for Shamir without the participation of Labour.

Few observers believe that the crisis will long delay the establishment of a government under Shamir. But the pressure could persuade Shamir to make the compromises demanded by Labour. "In the meantime, Peres remains prime minister," one Labour minister said. "We are in no hurry."

The Liberal Party council met yesterday afternoon to exert more pressure on Shamir not to yield on the Mod'ei question. However none of the three Liberal ministers, and most of the party's MKs, were present when the council adopted a resolution stating that if Mod'ei is not included in the Shamir cabinet, none of the other Liberals would serve in the government either. The resolution also praised Shamir for his steadfastness on the issue.

He reminded the press that Peres had well understood Shamir's feeling in 1984 that he must have his man in the UN, and said that Peres had gone along with Binjamin Netanyahu's appointment there.

By the same token, Baram seemed to imply, Peres would be seriously hampered as a foreign minister if he did not have Beilin in Washington. Labour suggests that if the other Likud appointments go through, the cards would be heavily stacked against Peres continuing his efforts at international dialogue and conciliation and his recent peace initiative.

Baram dismissed as "mere speculation" the idea of a deal that would bring Yitzhak Mod'ei back into the cabinet immediately (instead of in a couple of months) if Beilin's appointment were to be approved. Mod'ei, he said, had not been a thorn merely in Peres's side, but the centre of a cabinet storm that had still not totally died away.

But, he said, he had the impression that Peres saw Shamir's agreement to Beilin's appointment as a sign of future good faith. The hint was clear: if Shamir can accept a Peres man in Washington, then presumably he will adhere to the coalition guidelines and has no plans to try to emasculate Peres in the Foreign Ministry.

Labour whip Rafi Edri, also on hand at yesterday's press conference, said he had heard Likud negotiators talk of bringing Labour "crawling on their knees" into the government's second phase. "What sort of attitude is that? Aren't we partners?" he asked.

But the nation that is ruled by this strange sort of government could well have echoed Edri's rhetorical question and must surely be asking what, after rotation, will hold these strange bedfellows together.

Hermann von Siemens.

MUNICH (AP). - Hermann von Siemens, a prominent West German industrialist who headed the giant Siemens company for 27 years, has died at age 101, the company announced Monday.

The company did not disclose the cause of death.

Allied authorities questioned him at the end of World War II but he was never charged in connection with Nazi war crimes. Many large German corporations used forced labour during the 1933-45 Nazi era.

Management overhaul planned

(Continued from Page One)

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Koor Industries Ltd. announced a NIS20 million loss for the first six months of the year, compared with a NIS13.7m. profit in the year-earlier period. Income for the half came to \$1.44 billion, up marginally from \$1.43b. in January-June 1985.

General Manager Yeshayahu Gavish, at a press conference here yesterday where the unaudited figures were released, blamed the government's economic programme for Koor's move into the red. He also unveiled plans for a major organizational shake-up, aimed at boosting exports and production.

The economic policy slowed down inflation, but at the price of dealing industry a severe blow, Gavish said. The main cause for Koor's losses were the government's policy of keeping the value of the shekel tied to a steadily weakening U.S. dollar, rising costs and the reduction of export incentives. At the same time, the Defence Ministry slashed its orders, creating difficulties for Koor's Tadiran Ltd. and Soltam Ltd. subsidiaries.

Gavish demanded that the gov-

ernment compensate industry for the frozen dollar exchange rate and the lack of export incentives. "After all, the low oil prices and massive financial aid from the U.S. won't last for ever, and then all this country will have to lean on for its economic stability will be exports," Gavish declared. He urged the government to guarantee the exchange rate for industrialists or to change the methods of financing for exports.

The efficiency programme introduced by Koor this year, in which 900 workers had been dismissed, among other measures, had already produced positive results, Gavish said. There had also been an improvement in domestic sales, he added.

Koor's planned reorganization will adapt the concern's structure, which was formed in the mid 1970s, to the different needs of the '80s. Koor's Planning Division Head David Golomb said.

Most of Koor's 20 divisions will be phased out. In their place, Koor's subsidiaries will be organized into two metal groups, two food groups, one electronics group (which will include Tadiran), one consumer products group (which will include cera-

mics, glass, shoes and paper plants), one chemicals group (which will include the pesticides, pharmaceuticals, paints and biotechnology plants) and one trade group.

The heads of the newly formed groups will be members of Koor's management. The new structure will tighten operations, bring management closer to the plants, reduce the size of upper management and step up the pace of development, marketing, technology and personnel, Golomb said.

The reorganization programme will be effected at the beginning of next year and by 1991 Koor expects its industrial activity to reach \$2.8b. he said.

Joining Koor's management in the structure will be Yigal Ne'eman, Tadiran's general manager; Dan Shitlitz, currently head of the glass and ceramics sections and designated head of the consumer products group; Avraham Gilor, currently general manager of the preserves section, who will head one of the two food groups; Uri Baraton, currently head of the Haifa steel plants and to be head of one steel group; and Ya'akov Beiruty, who will head the other steel group.

Koor had NIS20m. loss in half

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

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Most of Koor's 20 divisions will be phased out. In their place, Koor's subsidiaries will be organized into two metal groups, two food groups, one electronics group (which will include Tadiran), one consumer products group (which will include cera-

mics, glass, shoes and paper plants), one chemicals group (which will include the pesticides, pharmaceuticals, paints and biotechnology plants) and one trade group.

The heads of the newly formed groups will be members of Koor's management. The new structure will tighten operations, bring management closer to the plants, reduce the size of upper management and step up the pace of development, marketing, technology and personnel, Golomb said.

The reorganization programme will be effected at the beginning of next year and by 1991 Koor expects its industrial activity to reach \$2.8b. he said.

Joining Koor's management in the structure will be Yigal Ne'eman, Tadiran's general manager; Dan Shitlitz, currently head of the glass and ceramics sections and designated head of the consumer products group; Avraham Gilor, currently general manager of the preserves section, who will head one of the two food groups; Uri Baraton, currently head of the Haifa steel plants and to be head of one steel group; and Ya'akov Beiruty, who will head the other steel group.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:		
General Share Index	115.28	+0.22%
Non-Bank Index	154.88	+1.42%
Bank Index	104.78	+0.12%
Insurance	170.08	+0.05%
Commerce, Services	194.63	+1.25%
Real Estate	199.32	+1.70%
Industrials	139.20	+1.70%
Tobacco	198.22	+0.58%
Metals	141.02	+0.85%
Electronics	90.93	+1.86%
Chemicals	138.94	+1.84%
Industrial Invest.	132.89	+1.48%
Investment Cos.	164.08	+1.22%
General Bond Index	111.84	+0.37%
Index-Linked Bonds	109.91	+0.43%
Fully-Linked	115.87	+0.30%
Partially-Linked	112.31	+0.55%
Dollar-Linked Bonds	93.59	+0.11%
Short-term 0-1 yrs	110.03	+0.62%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	110.98	+0.31%
Long-term 5+ yrs	108.51	+0.40%

Turnovers:		
Shares - total	NIS 12,853,000	
Arrangement	NIS 1,480,500	
Non-bank	NIS 11,372,500	
Bonds - total	NIS 5,088,100	
Index-linked	NIS 2,829,300	
Dollar-linked	NIS 2,238,200	
Treasury Bills	NIS 13,730,500	
Share Movements:		
Advances of which 5% +	222 (168)	
"buyers only"	7 (3)	
Declines of which 5% +	57 (85)	
"sellers only"	2 (0)	
Unchanged	98 (113)	
Trading Halt	36 (46)	
Bond Market Trends:		
Index-linked	3% fully-linked	Mixed to 1%

4.25% July-linked	Stable/rises to 1%
80% linked	Rises to 1%
Double-linked	Stable/Rises to 1%
Dollar-linked:	
Admon	Rises to 0.5%
Rimon	Mixed to 0.5%
Gilboa	Rises to 0.5%
For. Curr. denominated	Stable
Treasury Bills (annual yield)	18.35-19.30%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	15.91%
Union 0.1	15.92%
Discount A	15.86%
Mizrahi I	15.88%
Frutaro	15.84%
General A	16.08%
Leumi stock	15.83%
Fin. Trade 1	15.89%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Marietta	1075	2596	-
General non-arr.	22000	33	-
First Int'l	3628	2657	-
IBI	4198	5803	+4.7
Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
Leumi 0.1	79450	280	+0.2
Discount	101480	130	+0.4
Mizrahi	32580	226	-
Hapoelim r	54040	682	+0.3
General A	137500	22	-
Leumi 0.1	34250	848	-0.2
Fin. Trade	48570	-	-
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	5120	1423	+4.0
Dev. Mort.	2285	1847	+1.2
Mizrahi r	13500	57	-
Tefahot r	5045	763	-
Marav r	5045	763	-
Financial Institutions			
Agri. C	80000	18	+24.5
Ind. Dev. DD	70173	-	-
Clal Leasing 0.1	16200	57	+0.9
Insurance			
Asarut 0.1 r	1086	1246	+7.5
Hispania r	273	58324	+5.0
Phoenix 0.1	777	1817	-
Hamimah r	7913	8	-
Menorah 1	2048	225	-5.0
Sahar r	5460	246	+4.4
Zion Hold. 1	9300	-	+0.5

Trade & Services		
Meir Ezra	9110	637 +1.6
Supersol 2	6050	580 +2.5
Delek r	3430	3975 +1.2
Lightage	17000	76 +0.0
Cold Storage	2493	305 -2.0
Dan Hotels	1723	993 -0.5
Yarden Hotel	2900	20 -
Hilon 1	21890	21 -
Team 1	1727	856 +0.1
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture		
Azorim	780	11423 +5.4
Africa	no trading	-
Africa Int. 0.1	37500	230 +1.2
Darshan	5000	278 -
Prop. & Bldg.	2730	3309 +1.5
Bayside 0.1	4187	1139 +1.0
ILDC r	56000	670 +2.6
Rasor r	no trading	-
Mehadrin	7820	171 +0.3
Hadarim	1330	3951 +2.7
Industrials		
Dubek b	3270	778 -
Pe-Ze 7	1888	b.a.1 +5.0
Sunroof	9700	322 +2.0
Elita	19750	1006 +6.2
Adgar	525	9151 +0.2
Argaman r	13280	88 -
Delta G 1	2750	1742 -
Maquette 1	3620	1104 +0.6
Eagle 1	no trading	-
Poglat	3570	840 +1.1
Schoellars	15200	44 +1.2
Rogovin	3900	1079 +4.0
Urdan 0.1 r	7501	64 +0.0
Is. Can Co. 1	2450	4208 -1.6
Zion Cables	2200	520 -2.5
Pecher Steel	12100	149 +0.4
Elbit	369000	19 +2.5

Elron	264000	22	-
Avit	27000	32	+2.3
Clal Electronics	1801	934	+1.5
Spectronix 1	1839	4080	-0.1
T.A.T. 1	3485	1101	+10.0
Alstein 1	946	8894	-6.1
Agan 5	18800	183	+0.5
Alliance	2800	523	-
Dexar	4220	605	+1.7
Fertilizers	5000	41	-3.9
Hea Chem		no trading	-
Tevo r	6910	2807	+3.9
Deed See r	4500	6380	+2.4
Petrochem.	587	22844	+3.0
Neon Chem.	3912	b.a.1	+5.0
Frutaro	13400	189	-
Haders Paper	240000	95	+1.5
Central Trade	8080	540	-
Koor p		no trading	-
Clal Inds.	1407	41693	+3.1

Investment Companies

IDB Dev. r	4430	4187	+1.6
Elion	3700	2572	-
Ask 1	280	2108	+0.8
Gehalet	1400	78	+4.6
Israel Corp. 1	8180	1735	-
Wolfson Tr	115000	2	+2.2
Hapoelim Inv.	6200	881	+1.6
Leumi Invest.		no trading	-
Discount Invest.	2480	8857	+0.8
Mizrahi Invest.	15200	64	+2.0
Clal 10	913	13294	+1.4
Landeco 0.1	5500	270	+1.2
Parne 0.1	10259	193	-
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	15950	31	+1.6
J.O.E.L.	2887	2372	+8.0

Abbreviations:

a.s. sellers only	b. buyers only	r registered
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DeBeers boosts diamond prices

LONDON (Reuters). - De Beers Consolidated Mines announced yesterday it was raising diamond prices 7 per cent - the second increase this year.

The South African company, which markets about 80 per cent of the world's diamonds through the Central Selling Organization in London, raised prices 7.5 per cent in May, the first increase in three years.

"The major factor is the fall in the value of the dollar," a De Beers spokesman said.

He said the rise reflected greater demand for rough diamonds triggered by the dollar's decline, which made polished stones cheaper in terms of the currencies of countries such as Japan, the second-largest market for diamonds after the U.S.

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On the agenda

HOPES that the Reykjavik summit meeting might lead to a breakthrough on the issue of Soviet Jewry collapsed with the failure of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev to achieve any agreement on nuclear arms curbs.

Such hopes were, in any case, out of place for the glacial Soviet political process moves more slowly than that.

Nevertheless, it must be assumed that some gains on behalf of Soviet Jewry were made. President Reagan put the matter firmly on the agenda of American-Soviet relations. And the presence of Jewish and non-Jewish activists in press conferences conducted by Soviet officials and in demonstrations on the streets of Reykjavik must have underscored to the Soviets that this is an issue—with broad public resonance—that they will no longer be able to ignore or distort, as is their wont, in any accommodation with the West.

Thus while Reykjavik recorded no dramatic change, it did symbolize the two-pronged effort that world Jewry must pursue in support of Russian Jewry's quest for freedom: quiet diplomacy and public demonstration.

Those two courses of action must not, however, be permitted to impede one another. Diplomacy cannot be allowed to dictate public quiescence, and demonstration cannot be allowed to veto diplomacy—which is precisely what extreme partisans of each path tend to espouse.

Reykjavik, in that sense, should be a lesson for the future.

Labour off course

THE rotation has hit a snag. And if it is not untied, the Labour Alignment will have a lot of explaining to do. For no matter how it twists and turns, and no matter how justified its belief that the Likud wants to compel it to surrender on all its demands, Labour does not have a case which it can submit—legitimately—to public verdict.

It cannot, without appearing to violate its contract with the Likud, keep Yitzhak Moda'i out of the cabinet, if the Likud and Mr. Shamir want him in. It cannot make a national issue of Mr. Shamir's prerogative to reject Mr. Peres's candidate for ambassador to Washington, simply because Mr. Peres showed no such obduracy on Mr. Shamir's diplomatic appointments. Nor can it make a test of will of Mr. Shamir's right to appoint—as Mr. Peres did before him—his own minister, in this case, Mr. Arens, to take over the Arab Affairs "portfolio."

Labour may rightly feel that the Likud and Mr. Shamir are being more mulish than healthy partnership in government can sustain. But that must have been the case before rotation, just as it will be the case after rotation—and cannot be a reason now to renege on rotation.

Quite the opposite is true. Mr. Peres and Labour in the first two years of the unity government, by their own testimony, "swallowed" all sorts of unpalatable in order to keep the government intact and carry out the rotation agreement. The present squabble, focussed on personnel matters and patronage, cannot be compared to any issues of moment which might have given cause to break up the government in the past.

In short, Labour is off course. And rather than deface its public commitment, it must recognize the weakness of its position, gulp hard, and reoccupy the high ground of honourable execution of the rotation of power.

WIESEL

(Continued from Page One)

Frydland both wholeheartedly endorsed the prize committee's choice, stressing the aptness of Wiesel's selection at a time of growing violence, terror, intolerance and racism.

But perhaps the happiest man in Norway on hearing the news yesterday morning was Herman Kahan, a prominent member of Norway's tiny Jewish community, who grew up with Wiesel in Romania and was with him in Auschwitz. They have remained in contact since their liberation, and Kahan has visited with Wiesel at least twice a year.

It was Kahan who broke the news to Wiesel in New York yesterday morning, pressing the telephone against his radio which carried the announcement of the Nobel Prize committee.

Wiesel is held in high esteem in Norway, where he has been a frequent visitor and lecturer, and where his major works have all been available in translation.

The general feeling in Oslo last night was that Wiesel was a highly popular choice, comparable to Martin Luther King in 1964 and very unlike the choices of Menachem Begin and Henry Kissinger in the 1970s, which divided the Norwegian people.

Wiesel's father, a shopkeeper, instilled in his only son humanist values and encouraged him to learn modern Hebrew and its literature. His mother urged him to study the Torah, the Talmud and the mystical teachings of Hassidism and the Kabbala.

In the spring of 1944, the Nazis ordered the deportation of the 15,000 Jews from Sighet, the town where he was born. He and his family were transported to the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland, where his mother and youngest sister Tzipora died in the gas chambers.

Separated from his two older sis-

ters, he did not learn of their survival until after the war. In 1945, Wiesel and his father were sent to Buchenwald in Germany. There Shlomo Wiesel died from starvation and dysentery.

Liberated on April 11, 1945, at age 16, Wiesel settled in France, studied at the Sorbonne and taught the Bible. Then he made his way to India, where he learned English and studied asceticism, and then to Palestine in 1948, where as a journalist for L'Arche he reported on the struggle for Israel's creation.

He stayed in the U.S. and applied for U.S. citizenship in 1956. His first book, published in Yiddish in Buenos Aires that same year, was *And the World Has Remained Silent*.

In 1969, Wiesel married Esther Rose, who is also a Holocaust survivor. They have a son and a daughter. Wiesel holds a professorship at Boston University.

The awards ceremony is held every December 10, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death in 1896. Wiesel said he planned to attend.

Wiesel has not yet indicated what he will do with the two-million-Swedish Kroner (\$270,000) purse attached to this year's prize.

Wiesel told Israel Radio last night that he will come to Israel directly after receiving the prize. Speaking in fluent Hebrew, he said that while he knows that some in Israel are angry at him for living in the Diaspora, "I am attached to Israel, I am loyal to Israel, when it needs defending, I defend it...I love Jerusalem better than any city in the world."

President Herzog sent a congratulatory telegram to Wiesel as did Prime Minister Peres, Deputy Prime Minister Shamir, Education Minister Navon and heads of Yad Vashem and survivors organizations.

In Paris, France celebrated the award to Wiesel as a national achievement. President Francois Mitterrand and dozens of French celebrities have cabled congratulations to the writer.

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The bottom line in nurses' strike

David Krivine

ARE NURSES underpaid? We are not allowed to know. The abundant material on their wage dispute in the media day after day during the last four months does not contain a hint about the key issue: how much do nurses earn in hard cash, compared with other occupation-groups.

Nor can any private person unravel the relevant statistics unaided. Basic salary scales alone are meaningless; each occupation-group has a separate grading system. Hospitals function round the clock, with personnel earning extra for that. Other employment groups have different kinds of allowances.

It all needs sorting out, but help is not forthcoming. Both sides are secretive. The nurses are reluctant to release information that might give the impression that their salaries are not that low. The government is equally reluctant to supply material revealing that the nurses' salaries are not that high.

In 1976 the bedside nurses in hospital won appreciable benefits. Needless to say, public health nurses (non-hospital) protested in due course against the increasing lag in their wages. In 1983 all nurses won by strike action a 22 per cent rise. In 1984 government nurses struck for equality with Kupat Holim nurses and got it.

The government was ready to make the pay adjustment retroactive for one year. The nurses wanted it retroactive for two years. A dispute developed over that.

The nurses' union has thus guarded its members' income jealously. Not long ago it reduced the working week from 40 to 36 hours. In fact the present dispute did not arise out of a bid for better

wages. The nurses' complaint at the beginning was that their earnings had been eroded by inflation.

All wage earnings in the country have been eroded—that was part of the economic recovery plan. But the government chooses to see the nurses as a preferred occupation and agree to compensation for the erosion in their case.

How much were they entitled to? The Voluntary Arbitration Board was called in to adjudicate. It pronounced that the lag was 12 per cent. The government complied with that too.

EVEN IF we are denied a look-see at the statistics of nurses' earnings today, we can safely conjecture from all the above that they are not likely to deviate widely from prevalent norms. This conclusion is confirmed by the flat refusal of other unions to let the nurses' wages be adjusted (without, that is, demanding the same adjustment for themselves).

What then is wrong, why are the nurses driven to such extremes? The fault may lie in their wage structure, which is itself the result of collective bargaining. The work done by nurses divides into two categories: medical (giving injections, changing dressings, etc.) and domestic service (making beds when patients are not in them, bringing meal trays, feeding patients, removing bed-pans, cleaning patients' living areas, etc.).

Medical work should be the province of qualified nursing sisters and ought perhaps to be paid more, while domestic service could be left to unqualified assistant nurses who do not require training and could be paid less.

The so-called practical nurses should all be required to undergo supplementary training and become full nursing sisters. Assistant nurses should be a new category, recruited out of what would be a fair wage for each of the occupations in dispute.

The arbitrators would need teams from a broader stratum of the work force. The present dispute could be settled in that way without raising nurses' wages on the average more than has already been agreed, and without precipitating a general bout of wage inflation through the linkage factor.

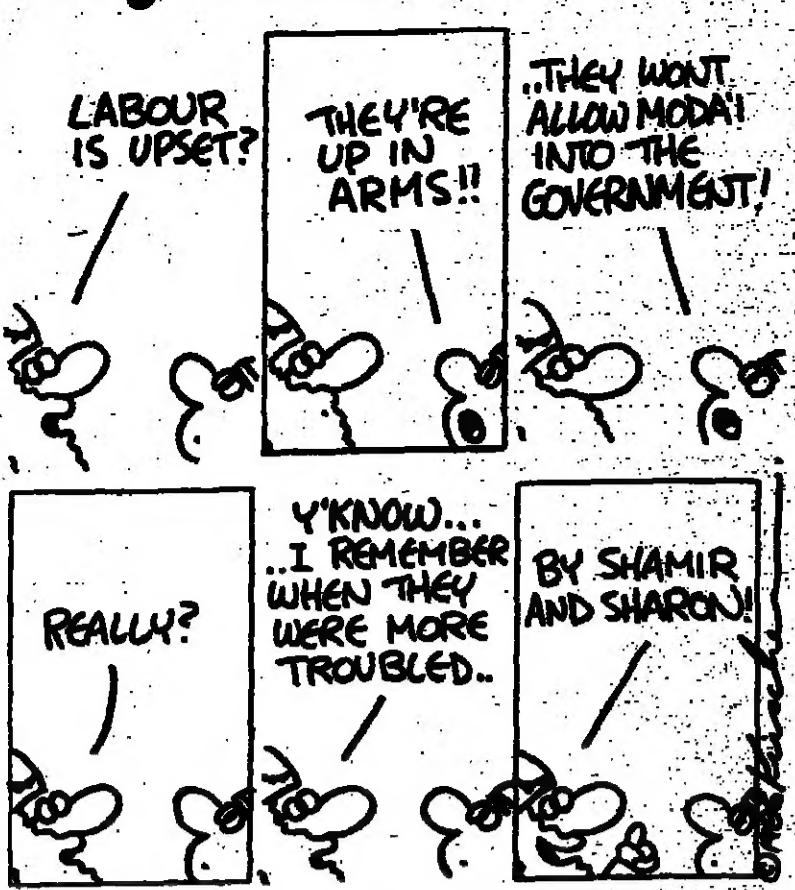
The formula is only a suggestion, but the union will not agree to such arrangements. Its leaders dare not adjudicate between their members, saying that X should get more and Y less. Their job is to serve all members equally; and that is another thing wrong with the collective-bargaining system. The needs of the few are superseded by the ambitions of the many.

The system does not work, yet it is beloved by union members. They carry out monstrous work stoppages, disrupt the economy and win concessions—all to no purpose. Israel's history is riddled with strikes, each more dramatic than the last, with oil-terminal workers attacking police launches, dockers letting agricultural exports rot on the quayside, El Al staffers deflating aircraft tires and doctors starving themselves almost to inanition. After 35 years of interminable industrial conflict involving an incalculable cost, what have we got to show for it? Is any large group of salary-earners in Israel today contented with its lot?

WHEN the Likud were still in opposition they advocated the use of compulsory arbitration in essential services. Keen democrats view the method with dismay as something reactionary, because it interferes with free collective bargaining; nor have the Likud done anything to apply this reform since attaining power.

Free wage discussions can indeed be constructive in the non-monopoly

Dry Bones



private sector, if only the legitimate interests of the two sides are affected, in which case the results have some measure of rationality. But can collective bargaining in the public sector really be described as a democratic process?

At stake is not the interest of the factory or other workplace but the welfare of the public. Disputes are fought out over the recumbent bodies of sick people, over classrooms of children needing education, over hard-up elderly citizens waiting for their monthly welfare cheques.

Many people support compulsory arbitration as a good second-best for the kind of dispute that penalizes innocent bystanders; and it is possible to go a step further. Once arbitration of this kind is introduced, a process must be devised for work-

of job analysis and job evaluators to fix in percentage terms how much a qualified nursing-sister should earn, how much an assistant nurse, how much an X-ray technician, how much a hospital administrator, and the same in the long run for all other occupation groups in the public service.

All relevant factors would have to be scrutinized: skills required, work load, shortage of labour for particular types of employment, international norms and so on. The resulting recommendations would not be absolutely exact owing to the many imponderables which cannot easily be measured.

But wage levels based on impartial and objective considerations make more sense than wage levels based on blackmail and the clash of force. At any rate it is worth a try.

Democracy and the strike

Paul Eidelberg

IT SEEMS that the more men and women become preoccupied with the diseases of the body, the more ignorant and insensitive they become to the diseases of the soul. Among these diseases is the inability to make moral and esthetic distinctions, an inability in which democracies are now competing with certain tyrannies.

Israel's striking nurses have been condemned for preying on the agony of the sick in order to better their pay and working conditions. That their emoluments are deplorable, indeed, disgraceful, must be admitted by any candid observer. Against the ethics of the Jewish tradition (of which, more in a moment), as well as against the ethics of their own profession, nurses have abandoned the sick and have refused to care for those in pain.

No person of moral and esthetic

sensibility can fail to see the heartless and grotesque nature of this betrayal of humanity. It is not mitigated by the presumptive justice of the nurses' demands, nor by the government's callous disregard of the well-being and dignity of the nursing profession.

To grasp the ultimate significance of the nurses' strike, one has to understand how democracy affects people's intellects and emotions. No one understood this better than Alexis de Tocqueville.

In his 1838 classic, *Democracy in America*, de Tocqueville saw "equality of conditions" as the "primary fact" of the modern age, and nowhere was it more evident than in the U.S. (today Israel's cultural model). America, he saw, is devoid of rigid class distinctions. There, no one is bound to the station of his birth, and all may ascend the social and economic ladder. America is the land of opportunity. This what gives equality its "charms," which are "in the reach of all; the

noblest hearts are not insensitive to them, and the most vulgar souls exult in them." So pervasive is the power of equality that it affects the mentality of the educated no less than the uneducated.

TO SEE how this is so, consider what de Tocqueville says about the influence of democracy on wages. "As the gradations of the social scale come to be less observed, while the great sink and the humble rise and poverty as well as opulence ceases to be hereditary, the distance both in reality and opinion, which hitherto separated the workman from his employer is lessened every day. The workman conceives a more lofty opinion of his rights, of his future, of himself; he is filled with new ambition and new desires, he is harassed by new wants. Every instant he views with longing eyes the profits of his employer, and in order to share them he strives to dispose of his labour at a higher rate, and he generally succeeds at length in the attempt."

De Tocqueville has more in view than labourers. "When the distinctions of rank are obliterated and privileges are destroyed, when education and freedom are widely diffused, the desire of acquiring the comforts of the world haunts the imagination of the poor, and the dread of losing them that of the rich... This passion for physical comforts is essentially a passion of the middle class; with these classes it grows and spreads... From them it mounts into the higher orders of society. Equality always becomes more insatiable in proportion as equality is more complete."

Finally, under conditions of equality, the decisive distinction between man and man is money.

De Tocqueville's reflections—he was a friendly critic of democracy—has implications for the striking nurses, indeed, for all the professions. To the extent that money becomes the *sine qua non* of social status or prestige in a democracy, these professions—the medical, the legal, the teaching professions—cannot but be caught up in the cupidity of universal competition and cannot but decline in dignity. Put another way, as the honour traditionally accorded the learned professions declines, the more will its members be preoccupied with wages. It is the genius of de Tocqueville to have seen this sort of phenomenon as a consequence of equality—for him the supreme god of democracy, the god to whom all people, high and low, burn incense. But this is not all.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE is characteristic of aristocratic society. We pay a high price for democracy, the preservation of whose blessings requires that every effort be made to infuse into our educational systems the ethical and esthetic principles of more refined ages.

"The medical profession," writes Rabbi Isaac Herzog, Israel's first chief rabbi, "is viewed (in the Talmud) as a sacred ministry on a par with the rabbinical office; and the physician, like the rabbi, is warned that he may not accept remuneration for his actual services but only by way of compensation for his loss of time..." Halacha requires higher standards of conduct on the part of those holding high or important

positions in the community. Consider, again, the nurses' strike. Jewish law unequivocally condemns such tactics. The Torah commands us to help our fellow man and forbids us to stand idly by the blood of a brother. The Sabbath laws may be suspended not only to save human life, but to ease the pain of the sick and the suffering.

When nurses abandon the sick—as the doctors did three years ago—they set a deplorable example for the public in general, and for youth in particular. The dignity of democracy depends on the dignity of the learned professions, and not on sports and entertainment celebrities who now, more than ever, pre-empt the admiration of youth.

Insofar as democracy's survival requires a morally enlightened citizenry, it is the duty of the government to safeguard the dignity of the nation's learned professions no less than it is its duty to safeguard the nation's borders. Examine, therefore, the nation's priorities as well as the distribution of the nation's wealth. If reports are correct, the salaries of bank executives are said to be 40 and more times that of nurses, and no small part of those salaries may be traced to government largesse. On the other hand, we should also consider what it costs the public to provide for all the emoluments of Knesset members.

While the nurses are ill-paid, the government decides to establish in the very near future a second television station. The people need entertainment to fill their empty hours. The light of the nations glows dim indeed.

The present medical crisis is symptomatic of a disease to which the modern soul is especially prone. Unless this disease is properly diagnosed and treated, that crisis will yield to another, until the patient dies of spiritual poverty.

The writer is a professor of political science at Bar-Ilan University.

READERS' LETTERS

CALL FOR DETENTE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, —Joan Dodek of the Washington Committee for Soviet Jewry is certainly correct in pointing out (letter of September 9) the cruel injustices suffered by Soviet Jews and the brutal treatment of prisoners of conscience. However, I believe that her appeal that we not deal with the Soviets on arms control, cultural exchanges, and other issues until they improve their human rights record, would be counter-productive with regard to Soviet Jews as well as extremely dangerous for the world's survival.

The current nuclear arms race is the greatest threat to humanity in the world's history. The U.S. can destroy the Soviet Union 40 times over and they have comparable power. Continuation of the nuclear arms race will result in the proliferation of nuclear weapons to many more nations and perhaps terrorist groups; also the continued deployment of potential first-strike weapons will result in computer-based launch-on-warning systems which will increase the danger of war by error or miscalculation. Hence it is urgent that disarmament and the reduction of tensions become priority issues for the Jewish community.

History has shown that relaxation of tensions between the superpowers is beneficial for Soviet Jewry. During the conditions of detente pursued by the Nixon, Ford and early Carter administrations, large numbers of Soviet Jews were allowed to emigrate (over 51,000 in 1979 alone), and there was at least some tolerance of Jewish educational and religious activities. By contrast, under President Reagan's leadership, with his militaristic policies and statements, the doorway leading out of the USSR is virtually shut and varieties of Jewish life which had been permitted are no longer tolerated.

Jews can and must work for both planetary survival and the liberation of Soviet Jewry by striving for more harmonious relations between the United States (and Israel) and the Soviet Union. We must urge our leaders to take greater steps toward detente by agreeing to mutual, verifiable arms agreements and an end to all nuclear testing.

RICHARD H. SCHWARTZ, Ph.D.
Staten Island, New York.

YOM KIPPUR AND BASEBALL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, —I read with some amusement, the report of September 21 by Walter Ruby in New York regarding the concern of the Mets baseball fans that the league playoffs would be held on Yom Kippur. The Jews of America have really come a long way if a change of schedule is even being discussed.

I grew up in the Boro Park section of Brooklyn in the '40s and '50s when enthusiasm for the Brooklyn Dodgers exceeded, by far, any feeling Mahane Yehuda residents might have for Betar Jerusalem. While Boro Park today conjures up images of Mea She'Arim-West, it wasn't always that way.

As an indication of how the neighborhood has changed, I always recall erev Yom Kippur, 1951. As everyone who is over the age of 40 and grew up in the U.S. recalls, '51 was the year of the Bobby Thomson home run in the 9th inning of the final playoff game between the Dodgers and the New York Giants. That one stroke culminated the most fantastic comeback in baseball history as the Giants, who were 13 and a half games behind the Dodgers in mid-August, won the pennant.

What most people don't remember is that both teams were tied for first place on the last day of the regular season which happened to be erev Yom Kippur. As we sat down to eat the last meal before the fast, the radio informed us that the Giants had already won their final game and the Dodgers were tied with the Philadelphia Phillies in the 8th inning of theirs. We finished eating our meal with the score still tied—a loss meant the end of the season for the Dodgers and a bitter winter for us Dodgers fans, while a win would force a post-season, three-game playoff beginning on Yom Kippur. (No one would dream that the American National Pastime could be bothered by a Jewish holy day.)

The hour for Kol Nidre was fast approaching and the departure for

PENFRIENDS
JOSEPH MODUPPE ASHIPA of P.O.B. 2801, Agege, Lagos State, Nigeria, visited Israel and would like to have Israeli penfriends. He is interested in the Bible and music.

the synagogue could be delayed no longer. We all donned our sneakers and began the short walk to the Young Israel. All along the way, we could hear the sound of the game being broadcast from virtually every apartment in every house. As we reached the "old" Young Israel building, virtually the entire congregation was standing on the protruding porch with the focus of attention being a 1950 Cadillac convertible, top down, whose radio was broadcasting the play by play at top volume.

It was now definitely time to start Kol Nidre and yet no one budged from the porch as the Dodgers took a one-run lead into the bottom of the 10th inning. Finally, Jackie Robinson made a spectacular catch to end the game and we all went in to start Kol Nidre, at least 15 minutes later than the appointed time.

L. DREYER

Petah Tikva.

THE public is invited to watch the one-time programme "Heart Health Day" on Educational Television, between 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. A panel of experts will answer questions from the public on topics related to preventive heart medicine.

The public is requested to cordially receive the "Heart to Heart" volunteers.

Public Auction conducted by Meni Pe'er. Daniel Hotel, with the participation of the Hungarian folklore troupe Rajko (entry by reservation only—Details: Tel. 052-31580, 052-24258)

Special performance—the first anniversary of the establishment of "Heart to Heart Israel" in the presence of the President of Israel and with the participation of "Shalom 86," the "Givatron," and the Hungarian folklore troupe Rajko. Tickets sold out.

"Heart to Heart Israel" march—Afek Park, (next to Rosh Ha'ayin—for groups and healthy and otherwise) between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Details and registration at our offices, 137 Rehov Weizmann, Kfar Sava (Telephone nos. as above) and at the march site—Park Afek.

The heart gives life—cherish it! Heart to Heart Israel

HEART TO HEART ISRAEL

October 16, 1986 to October 23, 1986.

Thursday 16.10.86
Thursday 18.10.86
Thursday 19.10.86
Tuesday 21.10.86
Thursday 23.10.86

HEART TO HEART ISRAEL

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